

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 128.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE KING OF THE FRENCH AT WINDSOR.



WINDSOR has been the place, and Louis Philippe the person, which have been combined, for the past week, in all conversations. There is generally some one topic or occurrence which absorbs all the attention a busy people can give to the events of the hour; other subjects are alluded to, but it is the great one only that is discussed; and thus, though the everlasting tide of events, which "knows no retiring ebb, but flows right on," throws to the surface its usual number of casualties, public and private, we pass them

by with slight notice and slighter comment; they may be quite as great in themselves, in their future consequences perhaps more important; but some of them are removed from us by distance, and consequences are things evoked only by time. Although, then, the news from Tahiti is not such as to remove all uneasiness, and though the materials for some stormy debates are being wafted from India in the vessel that brings Lord Ellenborough, we hope the best as to the first; and, on the principle that it is useless to meet evils half way, postpone consideration of the latter; and with little talk about either, turn to the Royal Castle of Windsor, where the Queen of England is entertaining, as a guest, the King of the French.

This visit the French Opposition Journals are converting into a national grievance. If so much political importance is attached to it, we, as Englishmen, ought to look upon it in the light of a national triumph. Yet we are content to take it for what it really is—a courteous return of the compliment paid by her Majesty to

Louis Philippe last year, in accepting the hospitality of the Chateau d'Eu. Our brethren of the French press persist in seeing all sorts of plots and schemes for the degradation of France, and the aggrandisement of England in the banquets and concerts and receptions given in honour of the King. His answer to the worthy mayor and counsellors of Portsmouth will, no doubt, be construed into "another insult" to France, as the papers have already designated the resolution of the Duke of Wellington to receive the Monarch on his landing, forgetting, or possibly not knowing, that Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, it was on the part of the Duke a mere act of official duty—and official duty, even to its minutiae, the Duke of Wellington was never known to neglect. When her Majesty went to France, we never dreamed that the excursion was part of a diplomatic web of policy, the terminating knots of which were to be tied amid the uncorking of Champagne bottles in the forest fêtes of Eu.

But the French do not make so quiet and simple an estimate of



ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH. A. P. PORTSMOUTH, ON TUESDAY LAST.

the value of royal movements; the power of the crown is great, and under Louis Philippe does not seem likely to be lessened; he is besides said to be a man that acts but little from impulse, and much from calculation, so that in attributing to his journey a purpose wholly political, the French may be more readily excused than we should be, if we attached the same motive to every one of the now ordinary progresses of the Queen. But for the obstinacy and perverted ingenuity with which the organs of the Opposition persist in seeing in every little act a determination to injure and insult the French people, they are wholly unjustifiable. The wish to do so does not exist among us, and, as a consequence, our acts do not deserve so perverted an interpretation.

It is absurd to suppose that sovereigns are always statist, that they never drop their official dignity, or relax into human beings, receiving and returning those kindly offices of courtesy and hospitality which spring from feeling, and are not dictated by policy. Is there nothing in the past history of Louis Philippe that can account, and naturally account, for a wish to visit in his old age the country that afforded him an asylum in his struggles with the destiny that surrounded his youth? Let us cast a rapid glance over his career; it is one which shows that the highest earthly rank is not exempt from human vicissitudes, or from the operation of "time and chance which happens unto all."

Louis Philippe is the son of the too famous Duke of Orleans, who lent the aid of his fortune, which was immense, and his talents, of which the same could not be said, to the revolutionary party of France in all the agitations that preceded the total destruction of the monarchy. To fall in with the levelling temper of the times, he first threw off his rank, and styled himself simply Citizen Egalité; with at least equal readiness he threw off that which is better and higher than rank and title; he must have divested himself of feeling and affection ere he could have voted for the death of Louis XVI. When the revolution was degenerating into anarchy, and, like Saturn, was devouring its own children, his extreme opinions did not save him from the penalty attached to the crime of being wealthy and nobly born, and he fell beneath the guillotine, the least pitted perhaps of all the victims of that horrible epoch. His son was born in 1773, and the worst of all these scenes were acted during the first twenty years of his life. We pass over his education by Madame de Genlis—preferred by his father on account of her talents, to a tutor—and take him up at that part of his history when he was earning a name among men as an officer in the army of the Republic, which was engaged on the frontiers against the invading force of Austria. He served his first campaign, in 1792, under Dumouriez; he had for a short time been attached to the force under the command of General Kellerman, and was present with his younger brother, the Duke de Montpensier, at the battle of Valmy. But it was at the battle of Gemappes, under Dumouriez, that he first distinguished himself. The action was fought on the 6th of November, 1792, and to the young Duke de Chartres, the title of the eldest sons of the House of Orleans, was entrusted the command of the right wing of the French army. The attack on the strong position occupied by the Austrian centre was at first successful, but the advancing force was afterwards checked, and the check became a repulse; it was in the rallying his broken troops, forming the several battalions into one large one, inspiring the mass with confidence, and leading them on to a complete victory, that Louis Philippe displayed the bravery, cool presence of mind, and power of combination which are the first qualities of a commander. He again signalled himself at Anderlecht, on the 14th of November; at Tirlemont, on the 19th; and on the 27th, at Varrour. But his connection with the French Republic was not destined to be a long one; the battle of Nerwinde, fought in March, 1793, was unfavourable to the French army; the formidable Committee of Public Safety had grown powerful, cruel, and suspicious, and punished with death those generals who chanced to be unsuccessful. Thirteen days after the battle, Dumouriez and the Duke de Chartres both received orders to repair to Paris and account for their defeat. The mandate was equivalent to a sentence of death, and to avoid it, there was no expedient but flight. The general and the prince therefore mounted their horses and set off for the frontiers. The evasion was suspected—for, like all the generals of the Republic, Dumouriez was surrounded with spies—they were pursued and all but overtaken, and a volley of balls sent after them by the men they had so recently commanded was the parting salute which the French army gave its officers. It passed them by more harmless in its effect than its intention, and the fugitives proceeded directly to Mons, the head quarters of the Austrian army. Here Louis Philippe was pressed to accept a commission in the Austrian service, but, with a very proper spirit, he refused, in any capacity, to bear arms against his country. From henceforth his life, for many years, was that of a poor exile. He went to Switzerland, and, under the assumed name of Chabaud, obtained, after a strict examination of his ability, the appointment of mathematical teacher in the College of Reichenau. He had been here for eight months, when the news of his father's dreadful fate compelled him to seek change of scene. He went to Hamburg, and from thence travelled on foot, with nothing but a knapsack and a staff, through great part of the north of Europe—visiting Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and the North Cape—and, during his pilgrimage, meditating, probably, the fallen fortune of his house, but scarcely dreaming of its future elevation. It was in consequence of a negotiation opened with him by the French Directory, that he embarked for the United States. He again returned to Europe, and fixed his residence in England, with his two brothers, the Duke of Montpensier and Count Beaujolais. They were reconciled to Louis XVIII., and the elder branch of the family, from whom they had been estranged; were received at Court, and lived in good society, quietly, and without ostentation. Thus years passed away, till the death of his two brothers induced Louis Philippe to leave England for awhile. He proceeded to Sicily, and there met the Princess Amelia, daughter of the King of Naples, whom he married in 1809; and the union being one into which considerations of state and ambition did not enter, it has proved a happy one. He resided at Palermo, with his bride, till the fall of Napoleon, when he returned to Paris, watching, but not joining in, the policy of the Government. When the return of Napoleon from Elba drove Louis XVIII. from his throne, the Duke of Orleans did all in his power to keep the soldiers of the Army of the North faithful to the King, but could not succeed against the enthusiasm awakened by the very name of the Emperor. He therefore left France, and returned to his former residence, at Twickenham. Shortly came the battle of Waterloo, and the restoration of the Bourbons. The Duke of Orleans returned to France, but only to be coldly received at Court; the King mistrusted him; but the species of persecution to which he was subjected by the Monarch increased his popularity with the people. Louis died, and the fatal policy pursued by Charles X. filled up the measure of popular indignation. The Revolution of July, 1830, burst like a thunderclap on Europe; and in the dissolution of the Government that followed, the Duke of Orleans was nominated "Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom," a dignity which he soon converted into that of "King of the French," with more power, and more ability to use it, than any King of the Bourbon race has possessed since the days of Louis XIV.

And this Monarch, after so many changes, is again in England, not as an exiled man, but as a crowned head, the guest of royalty, received with all the pomp, pride, and circumstance that attend on kingly state. May he not wish, on the verge of life, to see once more the land that must be to him linked with so many recollections? We cannot see anything in the visit that is not graceful and natural. The supposition that Louis Philippe would engage in a deliberate conspiracy against the honour and interests of his country is too absurd to obtain credit from any one but the conductors of the French Opposition press, for whom nothing seems too absurd when England or the English are in question.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Our news from France this week is but scanty. The Paris papers, like those on this side of the Channel, are chiefly filled with incidents connected with the departure of the King for England. His Majesty has made his visit to our Queen the occasion for an act of clemency, and has ordered the liberation of a number of political prisoners. The *Moniteur* publishes their names, amounting in all to nearly 60. They are for the most part obscure persons, implicated in the insurrection of the 12th and 13th of May, 1839, in Paris; in the Republican plot of Marcellins; the expedition of Louis Napoleon to Boulogne; and the attempt of Quénisset against the lives of the Duke of Orleans and Aumale. The most remarkable among them are—Hubert, Bouffet, Montauban, Orsi, Bataille, Bechet, Becker, Douville, Dupoty, Hendrick, Herbulot, Dabourdiou, Bonfond, Elie, Forastier, Ornano, Lombard, Bourdissou, Louis Dufour, &c.

Arrangements have been made in Paris to procure the most speedy transmission of news from Louis Philippe, and, in his Majesty's absence, the Duke de Nemours was to transact official business with the Ministers.

The *Sémaphore de Marseilles* of the 3d inst. brings news from Algeria of the 29th ult. The Duke d'Aumale arrived at Bona on the 18th ult. The Prince having been complimented by the Mayor of that town, replied:—

"I am very grateful to you for the flattering sentiments you express towards me and my family. The King has long demonstrated the lively interest he takes in the future welfare of Algeria; he proved it by actions as well as words, and will be happy to hear that his intentions are so well appreciated. Called by his will to the command of this noble province, I have endeavoured to study all its wants. Those of the district and town of Bona are well known to me, and you may rest persuaded that your interests will not have a more zealous advocate than me."

The Duke de Glucksberg has left Paris for Madrid, whence he is to proceed to the kingdom of Morocco. He was the bearer of the treaty of peace between that power and France, ratified by the French Government. The King had appointed the Duke de Glucksberg officer of the Legion of Honour.

M. Lénain, former member of the National Convention and Counsellor of the Court of Cassation until 1814, when he resigned his functions, not to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the Bourbons, died a few days ago in the 87th year of his age, at Clercy, where he had resided since his retirement from public life.

One of the papers before us publishes a letter from Cadix of the 25th ult., mentioning the complete evacuation of the island of Mogadore by the French, and the arrival at Cadix of the garrison and the remainder of the squadron. The Moorish envoy sent from Tangier, in the Cuvier, to inform his countrymen of the conclusion of peace, was unable to meet in the town a single inhabitant to whom he could communicate that pleasing intelligence. Ever since the bombardment, Kabyle marauders daily entered Mogadore, to search for booty among its ruins. On the 12th, these plunderers accidentally set fire to a mine, which had been opened under one of the forts, commanding the channel between the island and town, and the battery situate at the gate of the Marine. The latter was blown up by the Moors; but the fuse leading to the powder magazine under the fort having been extinguished, no explosion took place. On the 12th, the French garrison was awake by the report of an explosion which completely destroyed that fort. The Emperor of Morocco had accepted the mediation of France for the adjustment of his differences with Denmark and Sweden, and it was believed that he would renounce the tribute paid to him by those two powers in virtue of ancient treaties.

The *Journal des Débats* has an admirable article in answer to the splenetic and absurd effusions of some of the revolutionary journals on the subject of the visit of the King to England. It says:—"The Queen of Great Britain is preparing to give the King of the French a reception worthy of him and of England. The nation unites in feeling with the Sovereign, and is preparing festivities for the officers of the French navy, as the Court is preparing a similar honour for the King. We should have imagined that such a spontaneous manifestation would have been regarded as a proof of good feeling and of sincere cordiality. It appears that we were simpletons to think so, and that England is perfidious. We should have thought that those preparations were to do us honour; it appears that the purpose is to insult us. It is France which has been sacrificed to prepare the King's journey; it is, again, France which will be insulted during the King's stay in the country of an ally. What, then, is that grand affront which England intends us? She sends the Duke of Wellington to meet the King! This is the insult offered to France, and to the revolution of July? This is, in truth, to display a strange knowledge of the dignity of one's country! Assuredly we cannot efface history. We cannot prevent this name from being mixed with the most painful, as well as with the most glorious, period of our annals. But is France, then, so feeble—is she so small, that she cannot look those men in the face whom she formerly engaged on the field of battle! When the first Lieutenant of the Emperor proceeded to assist at the coronation of Queen Victoria, did England perceive an insult in his presence? Did she attribute as a crime to the veteran of all the wars of the Empire the recollections which attach to his name and to his illustrious reputation? Has nothing occurred during thirty years? And is the Revolution of 1830, which has replaced us in the first rank amongst free nations, nothing? England sends her most illustrious citizens to meet the Sovereign of France. This is termed an insult to the Revolution of July: we consider it as an act of homage paid to it. It is precisely because England sees beyond the King, or rather, sees in the King the nation over which he reigns, and the revolution from which he sprung, that the reception is given to him which does honour to the British nation."

"Richard in Palestine," a new opera in three acts, was performed for the first time at the Académie Royale de Musique of Paris on last Monday night. It appears to have met with but moderate success, although its *mise en scène* is pronounced very splendid. The libretto, which is by M. P. Foucher, is founded on Sir Walter Scott's novel. The music is by M. A. Adam.

SPAIN.

The latest Madrid letters state that the Count Fontao has been appointed by the Queen as President of the Senate, and the Duke de Gor and General Espeleta Vice-Presidents.

The *Madrid Gazette* contains a royal decree ordering the establishment of a telegraphic line between Madrid and Irua.

There is now political news, but reports were very prevalent of an approaching change of ministry.

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon of the 1st instant, announce the opening of the Cortes on the previous day. The Minister Cabral presented a report to both Chambers, explanatory of the exercise of the extraordinary powers conferred on the Government. The Duke de Palmella presided over the Chamber of Peers. Senhor Rodriguez Magalhães appeared in the Deputies as a leader of the opposition. The Government, on a division in the Peers, had a majority of five. The majority in the Chamber of Deputies is supposed to have fallen off, but is still considerable. The report of the Minister was referred to a committee, and a bill of indemnity was demanded for the Government.

The tobacco, soap, and gunpowder contracts had been let most advantageously for 1,521 contos, with the condition annexed of a loan of 1,000,000 sterling to Government, at five per cent. and at par, to be reduced within twenty-three years.

On the 24th ult., a decree was published, instituting a tribunal for the trial of persons charged with slave-trading, and found on board captured slavers, at Angola.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Royal Mail Company's steamer the *Severn* has arrived from the West Indies.—The dates of the papers brought by this conveyance are—Demerara, of the 2d; Trinidad and Antigua, the 3d; Barbadoes, the 4th; St. Lucia, the 5th; St. Kitt's, the 6th; and Jamaica, St. Vincent's, and Dominica, the 7th ult. There is little in the papers worth notice, except an account of the shock of an earthquake on the 30th of August, which was felt severely in Demerara, Barbadoes, and Trinidad, but no damage was the result. It seems to be expected, that as the shock proceeded from the interior of Guiana, the full effects will have been experienced in the neighbourhood of Caracas, and hence the next accounts from these localities are looked for with some interest.

The Jamaica papers report a very favourable account of the weather, and the prospects of the crops equally so. Coolie immigration, it is supposed, will not be favourably regarded by the new House of Assembly, to follow on the general election which was going on, but to African immigration it is said there does not exist any strong objection.

The commercial intelligence by this mail is exceedingly meagre. The accounts respecting the prospect of the ensuing sugar crop, are more than usually favourable, if nothing afterwards occur to disturb it.

PERU.

News has been received of another revolution in Peru, which took place on the 17th of July. The government was entirely changed. Vivanco's authority was no longer acknowledged, but that of Elias, a civilian, and a man of the people in some measure. Elias is a man of large property, and supported Vivanco's cause, in the hope and expectation of procuring for the country some cessation from the constant round of revolutions which have continued to distract it. The movement has proved very popular, and much enthusiasm has been displayed by the whole population.

FURTHER NEWS FROM TAHITI.

ANOTHER INSULT TO THE BRITISH FLAG.—The *Arachne*, which has arrived at Falmouth from Sydney, whence she sailed on the 6th of June, brings an account of a serious outrage committed on the British flag at Tahiti, on the 4th of April, by the French commodore, Bruat, in command at that island.

It appears that the Hazard, Commander Bell, on her passage from the Sand-

wich Islands to Sydney, received instructions from Admiral Thomas, of her Majesty's ship *Dublin*, lying at the former port, to touch at Tahiti, with despatches for the acting British Consul there. At the same time, Captain Bell was specially charged by the Admiral not to recognise the French authority in the execution of this mission. Accordingly, on the date above-mentioned, the Hazard arrived off Tahiti, and having despatched a boat and four hands, under command of Lieutenant Rose, to her Majesty's ship *Basilik*, lying at anchor in the roadstead, they were interrupted in their passage thither by a large armed barge belonging to one of the French frigates, the officer on board of which stated that he had orders to take the British boat and crew to his commodore. This act Lieutenant Rose protested against, when, the French being about to use force, Lieutenant Rose at once surrendered his sword, and stated that he considered himself their prisoner. They were then taken alongside the French frigate and detained some hours, after which they were released and allowed to go on shore, the French Admiral afterwards sending an apology to Commander Bell, of the Hazard, for the interruption. On Lieutenant Rose's return to the Hazard she immediately sailed for Sydney, and it is said that Lieutenant Rose has come home expressly with despatches to the Admiralty, detailing the affair.

Mrs. Pritchard (the lady of Mr. Consul Pritchard) and her three daughters have arrived in London. They came home on board the barque *Cape Breton*, Capt. Caer, which left Valparaiso on the 11th of June, and arrived at Cork on the 3d of October, bringing Government despatches from the master of the *Basilik*, on board of which Queen Pomaré has taken refuge, and from Admiral Thomas on the South American station. Mrs. Pritchard and her daughters reached Bristol on Saturday, and London the same evening. They are under the roof of the Rev. James Sherman, minister of Surrey Chapel. Mrs. Pritchard left Tahiti towards the end of April, and arrived at Valparaiso on the 1st of June, staying there 10 days. The day before leaving Tahiti, she went on board the *Basilik*, and had an interview with Queen Pomaré. Her Majesty had been very unwell, but was then recovering. She is accompanied on board the *Basilik* by her husband and three children (who are eight, six, and two years of age respectively), and also by her mother, aunt, and household servants. She is totally without money or provisions, the French Governor Bruat having strictly prohibited all communications from the shore. The commander of the *Basilik*, however, allowed the ketch's boat to visit the shore, and bring off supplies of provisions deposited there for the purpose. The information which Mrs. Pritchard brings of the state of the island is distressing. She confirms the details given of the battle of Mahaena. The Tahitians protest that so long as a single Frenchman remains upon the island they will fight. The number of natives who have been induced to side with the French is very small, not exceeding twenty; while, as a counterpoise, a much greater number of French soldiers had passed over with their arms to the ranks of the Tahitians. The mass of the natives were in their mountain fastnesses, with plenty of provisions; and the fort which was abandoned by the French after the battle of Mahaena, was held, as before, by the advance post of the native forces. When Mrs. Pritchard left the island, nearly all the missionaries had gone. The only persons connected with the mission who were actually on the island at Mrs. Pritchard's departure were believed to be the Rev. Messrs. Moore and Darling, Mr. Buchanan, schoolmaster, and Mr. Smea, printer. The people having nearly all retired to the mountains, congregations of 1500 or 1600 souls were reduced to less than twenty persons each.

The *Presse* contains the following account of the affair between the French and the natives of Tahiti, of which we have already given an account:—"The natives assembled about twelve miles from the town occupied by our troops, constructed redoubts, mounted them with seven cannon, and manned them with the bravest of the population. Five hundred French landed, and attacked these works, which for three long hours resisted the most determined assaults. At last four sailors, exasperated by the fall of about fifty of their messmates, two officers, and two élèves, rushed on sword in hand with irresistible fury. Having gained possession of the redoubts, they found the dead bodies of 270 natives, and two English deserters, who had joined them. The natives, disheartened by a defeat so complete, dispersed in all directions. Our loss has been 52 men put hors de combat, and 25 killed. The two officers died on the ground. One of the élèves (Colindre) received a ball in the arm; the other (Debris) had his thigh broken, a ball in the fleshy part of one of his arms, and another on his breast. There are no other fears of him than that he must lose his leg."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

This being the day to which Parliament was prorogued, both houses met, for the purpose of further proroguing them till December. Shortly after one o'clock the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharcliffe, and the Earl of Dalhousie, dressed as Lords Commissioners, took their seats below the throne, and Mr. Pulman, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, was ordered by their lordships to summon the House of Commons, to hear her Majesty's commission for the further prorogation of parliament read.

Mr. Pulman then retired from the house to summon the Commons, and in a few minutes Mr. Ley, the junior table clerk, together with several other officers of the House of Commons, appeared at the bar.

The commission for the further prorogation of parliament was then read by the clerk at the table, at the conclusion of which,

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in the name of her Majesty, declared the parliament prorogued to Thursday, the 12th of December.

The whole proceeding did not occupy their lordships ten minutes.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A BANKRUPT REMANDED FOR ALLEGED FRAUD.—At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, the case of Mr. Wetenhall, the stock-broker, was adjudicated upon. The bankrupt, described as a stockbroker, carrying on business in Throgmorton-street, appeared before the Court on his adjourned last examination. His debts are stated to be £887, and his liabilities, connected with stock transactions, £2459. He was opposed on behalf of several creditors, and the grounds of complaint were unsatisfactory accounts and the improper application of monies invested in Dutch stock in his own and in the names of a Mr. Banner, as trustees for Lady Hayes. The amount of cash invested in Dutch stock was £1959, the greater part of which was ultimately lost in speculations entered into between Banner and the Bankrupt. Mr. Commissioner Evans refused to allow the bankrupt to pass his last examination, and adjourned the case *sine die*, remarking that it was one of gross fraud. Unless better accounts were furnished, he could never hope to pass.

THE GAMBLING-HOUSE CASES.—On Tuesday, at the Middlesex sessions, some anxiety was excited to know the decision of the court on the appeals made to convictions for gambling. The first appeal was that of "John Harlowe, against a conviction of E. H. Maltby, Esq.," for gambling in the house No. 16, Leicester-street, which excited so much interest about six or seven months ago. Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Montague Chambers appeared for the respondents, and Mr. Clarkson for the appellants. Mr. Bodkin, after raising several technical objections as to the jurisdiction of the court, proceeded to state the facts of the case as follows:—"The appellant, John Harlowe, kept a cigar-shop at the house No. 16, Leicester-street, being part of a house of which he was proprietor, and the upper part of which was used as a common gaming-house, and with which and his shop a private door opened. Although he was not proved to have been gaming in the upper part of the house, or taking part in any of the transactions going on there, yet he was seen coming out of it in his shirt-sleeves, continually, shortly before the police broke in; and he (Mr. Bodkin) thought that, under such circumstances, the conviction was good. The learned counsel then called Mr. Inspector Baker, of the C division of police, who detailed all the facts of the caption, which must be fresh in the memory of our readers, and was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. Clarkson. A map of the premises having been produced to the fact of the existence of a direct communication between the two houses had not been sufficiently proved, and decided that the conviction should be quashed. The convictions of Wm. Cauty and Jos. Everett, for keeping a gambling-house at 16, Jernyn-street, were also quashed, the court considering that the evidence did not support them.

A LUNATIC THIEF.—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Wednesday, *Charles Augustus Cook* was indicted for having stolen two baskets and a quantity of pears, the property of W. Attwood. The case was clearly proved against the prisoner, who cross-examined the witnesses with much readiness and acuteness, and then entered into a rambling story in his defence. The jury found him guilty.—Mr. Russell, one of the visiting justices of the New Prison, said he had made inquiries into this case, and found that the prisoner had been confined in a lunatic asylum, from which he had escaped.—The Prisoner: Oh, yes, I have been put into an asylum, but I am not mad.—The Judge (Mr. Sergeant Adams) said he thought the best plan would be to pass a sentence of imprisonment upon him, and then it probably would be ascertained whether he were sane or not.—The Prisoner: Oh! you had far better transport me—send me out of the country. I had better go out of it. D—n the country, I don't want to stop in it.—The Judge: We think it may be the greater charity to you to send you to prison here, where you will be taken care of.—The Prisoner: No; you had much better send me away.—The Judge: We think otherwise. We think we may do you more service, and have you more comfortably taken care of.—The Prisoner: The fact then is this,—you are as mad as I am. But I am not mad; no, not I. You ought to be here instead of me; I have seen much greater rogues than I am in this court to-day. Send me out of the country. It is highly inconvenient for me to stop in it to be treated as I have been. For the last two years I have been made to spend the greater part of my time in prisons or in lunatic asylums; but, mind, I am not mad; no more mad than you are; and that is the way I have been treated; but it is very unpleasant, as well as inconvenient.—The Judge: No doubt it is, and therefore we will imprison you once more, in order that you may be cured, if possible.—The father of the prisoner here stepped forward, and stated that his son's mind was not right, and expressed a hope that he might be sent to Hanwell.—The Judge said that would be done, if, upon examination, he were found to be as he feared he was. The sentence of the Court was, that he be imprisoned for six months.—The Prisoner: Thank you. It's all very well; but you had better send me out of the country. D—n the country, I don't want to stop in it. Ah! the Queen—why, what is it? *Vivat Regina!*—the name ought to be *Regina Tyranna*,—that's what it should be.

INCENDIARY FIRE NEAR SOUTHAMPTON.—On Sunday evening a destructive fire broke out at North Stotham, four miles from Southampton, supposed to be an incendiary one. It burned down the greater part of an extensive homestead, the property of Mr. Priddle, consisting of several stacks of corn, barns, granaries, and other outbuildings. The loss is very considerable.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

THE LATE DUKE OF KENT AND HER PRESENT MAJESTY.

An American writer gives the following anecdote connected with the last moments of the Duke of Kent. When his Royal Highness felt that he was approaching the termination of his earthly career, he desired the infant princess (her present Majesty) to be placed before him while he sat up in bed. In this position he offered up a most affecting prayer over her, the last part of which was to this effect, if not in this very language, that "If ever this child should be Queen of England, she might rule in the fear of God." Having uttered these words, he said, "Take the child away!" And this was the last time he ever beheld her.

PRESERVATION OF PLANTS IN WINTER.

A most beautiful and easily-attained show of evergreens in winter may be had by a very simple plan. If geranium branches be taken from healthy and luxuriant trees just before the winter sets in, cut as for slips, and immersed in soap and water, they will, after drooping for a few days, shed their leaves, put forth fresh ones, and continue in the finest vigour all the winter. By placing a number of bottles, thus filled, in flower-baskets, with moss to conceal the bottles, a show of evergreens is easily insured for a whole season. They require no fresh water.

A CURIOUS MARRIAGE FEE.

At Northwich, in Cheshire, a singular custom prevails, which is held by the charter of that church, to the senior scholar of the Grammar School, namely, that he is to receive marriage fees to the same amount as the clerk, or in lieu thereof the bride's garter.

THE COMET.

Sir James South calculates that on the 17th instant, the comet will be distant from the earth about 44 millions of miles, whilst from the sun on the same day it will be distant 138 millions of miles. The comet of 1845 came 10 millions of miles nearer to the earth than the present one. Sir James South adds, that a noble friend of his in the north of England saw the comet with the naked eye on Saturday last, and he is the only individual in Great Britain who has so seen it.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT RELICS IN SCOTLAND.

There were recently discovered in excavating at Wardie for the line of the Granton Railway, a Spanish silver and copper coin of Philip II., with a quantity of human and animal bones. They were found at a depth of a former level of the shore of shells and sand. Their appearance affords a presumption that at the destruction of the Invincible Armada in 1588, Spanish subjects and money were on the shores of the Frith of Forth.

THE LORD MAYOR ELECT.

A gentleman who knows Mr. Alderman Gibbs well, being asked what sort of a Lord Mayor he thought he would make, answered, "An unaccountable one."—*Times*.

A BARBAROUS AGR.

In the year 1517 a proclamation was issued, that women should not meet together to babble and talk, and that all men should keep their wives in their houses.—*HUME'S England*.

A NEW IRON LIFE-BOAT.

An ingenious mechanic at Havre has constructed an iron life-boat, which is said to be perfectly available for its purpose. It is of cast-iron sheets, is twenty six feet three inches in length, and five feet three inches in breadth. The reservoir of air is divided into three compartments, perfectly distinct from each other, so that any accident happening to one of them would not destroy its buoyancy. Self-acting valves let in or out such quantities of air as may be required to preserve its equilibrium, according to the weight with which it may be charged, and by means of a water-proof cloth, being so arranged as not to confine the motions of the rowers, excludes the possibility of its being swamped by shipping water.

A CLEVER MANŒUVRE.

The other day, a witty native of the Emerald Isle presented himself at the railway station in Liverpool, and engaged a pig truck for Manchester by a merchandise train. Contrary to the custom of his countrymen, he did not hizzle about the charge, and the contract was, therefore, quickly closed. The train was on the eve of starting; there was not a moment to lose, and not half a one was lost. Paddy filled his truck in a crack with Irish reapers! "Stop! stop! you Irish blackguard!" exclaimed the clerk. "Don't you wish we may stop?" replied Pat, with a chuckle, as the whistle shrieked and the train shot ahead. Stopping was out of the question; and Paddy and his party performed their trip at threepence a piece, or a third of a farthing per mile.

A LAWYER'S GRIEF.

"The Sergeant always conversed with me freely. I met him upon our staircase after the long vacation, and he addressed me thus:—'My dear friend, you will be shocked to hear that a loss have sustained since I saw you.' I expressed great concern that anything should have happened which he had so much cause to lament. Oh, he said, he never had so much cause of grief, or suffered such a calamity. Before I could express another word, he said, 'I have lost poor dear Mrs. Hill.' And then pausing for some time, during which I felt greatly and painfully on his account, he at last broke silence, saying, 'I don't know though that the loss was so great; for she had all her property, Mr. Attorney, to her separate use.'—*Twiss's Life of Eldon*.

THE HIMALAYAN CEDAR.

Its botanical range extends from seven thousand to twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea; and in its most congenial locality attains a great height, and a circumference of above thirty feet. When young it closely resembles the real cedar, but never sends forth spreading branches. So durable is its timber, that some used in the building of one of the wooden bridges over the Jallum, was found little decayed after exposure to the weather for above four hundred years.—*Thornton's Gazetteer of India*.

THE POLKA DANCE.

This dance, which has become so famous, is of recent Bohemian origin. A peasant girl, servant to a citizen in Elbkostelez, a town three hours distant from Prague, was on a Sunday dancing for her pastime, at the same time accompanying her steps with an air of her own fancy. The schoolmaster and organist, Joseph Neruda, having observed her movements, composed an air adapted thereto. The dance was afterwards, for the first time, performed in public at Elbkostelez; from thence it was introduced into Prague, where it obtained the name of Polka, thence migrated to Paris, where it acquired much celebrity, and finally extended itself to London, New York, and all the great towns on this and the other side of the Atlantic. The girl, the inventor of this far-famed dance, is now married in her native country.

AN UNGRAMMATICAL PARLIAMENT.

Lord Malmesbury's father was an eminent scholar, the author of "Hermes," and other well-known treatises on literary and philosophical subjects. But the scholar was also a man of active public life. Entering into Parliament, he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury in 1763, and Secretary and Comptroller of the Queen's Household some years after. A bon-mot of one of the Townsends is recorded, on his taking his seat. "Who is the new member?" asked Townsend. "A Mr. Harris, who has written on grammar and harmony." "Then what brings him here, where he will hear neither?"

ADVANTAGES OF SAVINGS.

A calculation has lately been made by the actuary of a savings' bank, by which if the labourer could be prevailed on to save two shillings a week from the age of twenty to thirty, he would be enabled, with a trifling assistance, to purchase an annuity of ten shillings a week after he arrived at the age of sixty.—*Savings' Bank Circular*.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF WELLINGTON AT GLASGOW.

The ceremony of the inauguration of the statue of the Duke of Wellington at the Royal Exchange, Glasgow, took place on Tuesday, and excited very considerable interest. Colonel Fleming pronounced an eloquent eulogium on the illustrious hero, in which he dwelt upon his glories in the field, but remarked that they were eclipsed by his cultivation of the arts of peace. "Wellington," said the speaker, "was a warrior, but he was so only to become a pacificator; he shed the blood of men, but it was only to stop the shedding of human blood; he has borne aloft the sword of conquest, but it was only to plant in its stead the emblems of mercy. He has conquered not only others but himself; he has subdued the thirst for glory, 'the last infirmity of noble minds,' by the love of peace, the first grace of the Christian character." The likeness has been declared by his Grace's brother, Lord Cowley, to be perfect. The hero is dressed in the full uniform of a field-marshal, with his different orders, the whole being most life-like, and beautifully executed.

AN AMERICAN COMPLIMENT.

An American paper, with the euphonious title of the *Wetumpka Whig*, speaking of Mr. Polk, calls him the "liar, coward, poltroon, inflated toad, demagogue, and posthumous bantling of Tennessee Locofocoism."

A KINDRED FEELING.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Repudiators, the following resolution was put amidst loud cheers:—"Resolved,—That the freedom of the State be presented to Michael Gibbs, Esq.; the Lord Mayor of London, in a handsome money-box, as a token of heartfelt admiration of his conduct as churchwarden, for twenty-one years, of the parish of St. Stephen's, Walbrook."—*Punch*.

AN AMERICAN MAN OF ALL WORK.

A sign over a cobbler's shop, in the village of Hecolton, in New Wales (America), has on it the following words:—"Pryce Dyer, cobbler, daler in Bocer, bacon and ginger bred; eggs laid every morning and very good Pradis—in the summer gentlemen and lady can have good tad and crumpets and strawberry and crame—with skim milk because I can't get no crame.—N.B. shuse and boots mended very well."

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

Louis Philippe is the eighth monarch of France who has received this distinguished order, it having been held at various times by Francis I., Henry II., Charles IX., Henry III., Henry IV., Louis XVIII., and Charles X. The following reigning sovereigns and foreign princes are among the existing extra Knights Companions of the Order:—The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the King of Hanover, the King of the Belgians, the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemberg, the reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen, and the Prince of Leiningen. The last investiture of a reigning Sovereign at Windsor took place on the occasion of the King of Prussia's visit to this country, in January, 1842, when his Majesty was elected a Knight Companion, in virtue of his lineal descent from George I.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.—On Saturday afternoon an inquest was held before John Charley, Esq., at the Tap, at the railway station, Slough, on the body of Miss Jane Buckstone, a young lady 29 years of age, the niece of the late John Travers, Esq., who met with her death by falling from one of the windows of the Royal Hotel. It appeared from the evidence that Miss Buckstone had arrived at the hotel on the previous evening, in company with her sister and her aunt, from Bath; that she was in the habit of sleeping with her window open, in consequence of a difficulty she experienced in breathing; that she was never known to walk in her sleep, and that the whole must have been the result of accident. The deceased lived some hours after being taken into the hotel but was unable to give any account of the occurrence. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased came by her death in consequence of a fall from a window; but whether that fall was the result of accident or not, does not appear."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An account has been received at the Customs-house of the death of a gentleman named Taylor, holding a high situation in the Controller-General's office in that establishment, and who had been about thirty-five years in the service of the Crown, having commenced his duties at the early age of sixteen. It appears that the body of the unfortunate gentleman was found in the river, somewhere near Barking-reach, on Sunday last; and, as the whole of his apparel was found on the bank, it is supposed that he was bathing, and that being seized with the cramp, or getting too far out of his depth, he was drowned. He had been to Gravesend for the purpose of seeing his son, who is an officer on board an East Indian man-of-war for Ceylon.

ABDUCTION AND SUICIDE.—Our readers will probably remember that in the spring of this year an account appeared in all the newspapers of the abduction of a young lady named Jane Page, from the boarding-school of Miss Kimberley, at Warwick, and the subsequent apprehension of the parties at an hotel in the Isle of Man. The young lady, who is the daughter of a highly respectable farmer, at Stratton, was only about thirteen years of age; while George Gardner, the young man with whom she decamped, was some years above twenty, and, like the girl whom he enticed from school, was also most respectably connected. On their return from the Isle of Man, Gardner, after a lengthened examination, was committed to take his trial for the felony at the last Warwick Spring Assizes, but in consequence of the intimacy which had existed between the families, and from other causes a compromise was effected, Gardner pleaded "Guilty," and the Judge passed upon him a mere nominal punishment. He was ordered to enter into his own recognisance in the sum of £500 towards Mr. Page and his family. Nothing more was heard of Gardner by the public until the latter end of last week, when it suddenly transpired that he had poisoned himself in the house of Mr. Page, during that gentleman's absence. An inquest has been held at the Royal Oak, Dunsmore, when Mrs. Page was examined. Her evidence will explain the circumstances under which the suicide was committed. She deposed that when apprised of Gardner being in the house, after her husband had gone out, she went up stairs, and asked him how he could think of coming there. He replied he did not know what possessed him. He said he had but one eighteen pence in the world; that he had been to America, and could not get work anywhere. Witness went up stairs again after deceased had finished his coffee, when he asked for a razor to shave with. Witness left the room, and forgot to give him one. Did not at that time see any phial, or smell any particular smell; and deceased appeared as well and as rational as usual. The phial now produced she had never seen before, but certainly did smell something in the room when called up like that now proceeding from the bottle. When her husband came home, she informed him that Gardner lay dead in the house. She did not send for a surgeon, because she was afraid. The Jury found a verdict of *felo-de-se*; and at the same time declared themselves unanimously of opinion, that the conduct of Mrs. Page towards the deceased during the time he was in a dying state was most unfeeling and unchristian.

A JUVENILE INCENDIARY.—At the Battle Petty Sessions on Tuesday, a boy, named William Ralph, only nine years of age, was charged with having, on the 1st of October, set fire to a faggot stack, the property of Mr. Thomas Stapley, of Ashburnham. The evidence was quite conclusive that the fire was the act of the boy, and that it extended and consumed three other stacks. The boy had confessed to several persons that he set the stack on fire, because he thought that if the faggots were destroyed, his master would have another stack built on the spot, and that he should get a job. Mr. Stapley valued the stack at £5, in which amount and costs the bench fined the delinquent, who, in default of payment, was committed to the House of Correction at Lewes for two months' hard labour.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last an inquest was held at the Artichoke Tavern, Ratcliffe-highway, before Mr. Baker, jun., on view of the remains of William Heron, a fine young fellow, who had met with a frightful death about half-past three o'clock that afternoon. The deceased was an able seaman on board the Candidate, a vessel lying in the east basin of the London Docks, and while engaged on the main-top, a rope gave way, and he fell with such force on the deck, that his skull was stove in, and his brains literally dashed about the place. The witnesses described the appearance of the body of the deceased, immediately after the occurrence, to be very shocking indeed. No blame being attributable to any person, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." The deceased, it was said, had only been three months married.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A very serious accident took place on Tuesday morning, on the line of the Brading Junction Railway, by which one of the passengers was killed, and fifteen others more or less injured. The accident arose from the collision of two engines, one of them attached to a carriage full of passengers on its way from Shields to Newcastle, or rather Gateshead, where the line terminates. The train left the Shields station exactly at five o'clock, and consisted of an engine with the tender first, and one passenger carriage, filled with butchers, on their way to attend the Newcastle cattle-market. About two miles from Shields, an engine was observed coming in an opposite direction, but at so short a distance, owing to the curvature of the line at this place, that a collision appeared inevitable. The engine-men at once reversed the engines, and then leaped off, and immediately afterwards they came into violent collision. Most of the butchers were stunned by the shock, all of them being thrown with considerable force against the partitions of the carriage. The next moment they found themselves careering away towards Shields. At once apprehensive of danger, some of the passengers began to leap from the carriage, and it was soon ascertained that the engine was under no control. Fortunately, on reaching the station, a train of four or five empty carriages was standing on the line, against which the engine drove the carriage before it with tremendous force, carrying all forward to the back part of the station, where a strong balk of timber is placed as a stopper, over which some of the carriages were driven, whilst the whole were crushed together in one confused mass of broken fragments. John Brown, who lost his life, was in the division of the carriage next the engine, and his head was crushed to atoms by the revolution of the wheels, and his body was otherwise much bruised, he being jammed in between the engine and one portion of the carriage. Amongst the sufferers are Mr. William Wetherell, Mr. Young, Mr. Gamble, Mr. T. Gallon, Mr. Douthwaite (nephew of George Douthwaite), Mr. Burrell (seriously injured), and many others.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE VAUXHALL MASQUERADE.—On Thursday morning William Preece, one of the lamp-lighters employed at Vauxhall gardens, was brought into Westminster Hospital in a very dreadfully injured state; from having while at work fallen through a trap-door on a stage at a very considerable height from the ground, which had been heedlessly left unfastened. The unfortunate man survived in excruciating agony until half-past five, when he expired; his spine was found to be extensively fractured. He has left a widow and several young children totally unprovided for.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The present week's arrivals of English wheat up to our market have been on a very moderate scale; consequently, the stands have been scantily supplied with samples of that description of grain. For the finest qualities of both red and white, the demand has ruled active, at very full prices. In other kinds, however, very little business has been transacted, at barely late rates. Foreign wheat has met a slow inquiry, yet the currencies have been supported. Bonded grain is a mere drug, and almost nominal in value. The supplies of barley—both English and foreign—having been on the increase, that article has met a slow inquiry, at barely previous figures. The arrivals of Irish oats have been rather extensive—those from other quarters small. The oat trade may be considered steady, at late rates. Beans, peas, and flour, are quite as dear.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 48s; ditto white, 46s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 42s to 50s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malted ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoes ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; old ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas 31s to 33s; mangle peas 33s to 35s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 80 lb. Foreign.—Free wheat, 44s to 56s; Danzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. In Brand.—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, brown, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 28s; peas, 28s to 29s per quarter. Flour, American, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town made, 46s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—Linnseed and rapeseed have been in demand at full prices. In other kinds of seeds next to nothing has been doing. The following are the present rates:—Linnseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 35s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 35s to 38s; sumpseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 12s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 15s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 45s per last of ten quarters; Linnseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s 5s to 46s 10s per ton; canary, 56s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4½ lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s 1d; barley, 33s 9d; oats, 20s 6d; rye, 37s 8d beans, 36s 8d; peas, 33s 5d.

8½ Weeks Average that governs Duty.—Wheat, 47s 1d; barley, 35s 1d; oats, 20s 5d; rye 35s 9d; beans, 37s 3d; peas, 33s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 3s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 5s 6d.

Tea.—Fine qualities of both black and green teas are in steady inquiry at full prices, while a fair business is doing in other kinds at late rates.

Sugar.—In this article the sales have been full average since this week, but no improvement can be noticed in the quotations.

Coffee.—All kinds of coffee, particularly Ceylon, which has fallen, for good ordinary, to 5s per cwt., have met a very dull inquiry, at barely previous currencies.

Cocoa.—West India is wanted, and full prices are realized. Fine red Trinidad is worth 45s to 47s per cwt.

Rice.—This article is in active request at higher prices. Low duty white Bengal has sold at 10s 6d middling, 11s; and good 11s 6d to 12s per cwt.

Indigo.—The quarterly sales have been in progress since Tuesday. The biddings have proved very heavy, and prices have declined for all qualities from 3½ to 4d per lb.

Fruit.—A fair arrival of new currants has taken place, and sold at 4½ to 49s per cwt. for Patras.

New Valencia raisins have met eager purchasers at 44s per cwt.

Consols, Wednesday, 17s; Carr's Hartley, 17s; Holywell Main, 19s; Old Pontop, 15s 6d; Ord's Redhenge, 16s; Tanfield, 16s; Tanfield Moor, 19s; Hilda, 21s; Lambton, 23s 6d; Stewart's, 23s 6d; Adelaide, 22s 9d per ton.

Oils.—Linnseed oil has commanded a ready sale at full prices. In other oils a good business was doing.

Tallow.—P. V. C. has met a dull sale, and must be quoted a trifle lower. The home-made is small, and prices are improving.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 10s; useful ditto, £4 12s to £5; fine upland ditto, £5 to £5 5s; clover hay, £4 10s to £5 10s; Oat straw, £2 10s to £3 10s; wheat straw, £1 10s to £1 13s per load.

Hops.—Choice qualities of new hops are in demand at an advance of from 2s to 3s per cwt. In other kinds, as well as yearling and old hops, a fair business is doing at full prices.

Wool.—The public sales of the present week have passed off well, but, in some instances, the rates have been somewhat easier. Privately, very little is doing.

Potatoes.—Although the supplies of potatoes are on the increase, the demand is steady, at from 4½ to 5s per ton.

Provisions.—The demand for both Irish and foreign butter is very animated, at an advance of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Fine Friesland has sold at 98s to 102s; and fine Holstein, 88s to 92s per cwt. Carlowa, landed, have produced 80s to 88s; and on board, 78s to 84s per cwt. The bacon market has ruled active, and full prices have been realized. Other kinds of provisions are quite as dear.

Seafood.—The supplies of fish stock offering having been very extensive the general trade has ruled heavy, at dropping prices. Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 10d; mutton, 2s 6d to 4s; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 2s 6d to 4s 6d per lb, to sink the offal, but in some instances, the rates have been somewhat easier. Privately, very little is doing.

Neugate and Leadenhall.—The trade in these markets has been unusually heavy this week, and the rates have had a downward tendency. Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 2s 4d to 4s, per 5lb, by the carcase.

ROBERT HARRIS.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

It is gratifying to announce that the value of money has, within the last few days, shown a tendency to increase. Among the most influential discount brokers a further rise in the rate is regarded as more than probable. There can be little doubt that the amount of capital, required to carry out the railways for which acts of Parliament were granted last session, will have a temporary effect upon the money market, and ultimately upon the value of Consols, &c. The present high price of the latter, renders the market very susceptible; and in the event of money increasing in value, a gradual decline will result. In corroboration of this view, it may be remarked that, notwithstanding the low price of money at present, the English market on Monday was flat, with a very limited amount of transactions, and those principally sales. The Government broker, however, taking his purchase on Tuesday, supported, but did not improve the market; but on Wednesday it advanced a fraction, the arrival of the King of the French, and the absence of any depressing cause, being the only assignable reasons. This improvement did not continue on Thursday, and prices towards the close of the week were flat, with a dull market, both buyers and sellers being apparently disposed to cease operations until after the dividends which will be paid to the public on and after Monday next. The closing quotations of the week are, Consols 100½ to 101 for money and time; Bank Stock for Account, 209½; India Stock, 289; Exchequer Bills, 75 to 77.

The most trifling reaction in the English House always affects, to an increased extent, the transactions of the Foreign Market; consequently, Mexican and Spanish Stock were both flat at the commencement of the week. The remittance of 43,809 dollars by the Severn, on account of the Mexican dividend, was considered so small, that the trifling increase in the quotations was immediately retarded, there being nothing to encourage purchasers, or even speculators, to take the stock. Portuguese has, however, made a considerable advance, and quoted on Tuesday 50½. The small amount of the foreign debt, and the reduction of expenses made by the present Finance Minister, is regarded as favourable to the continuance of regularity in paying the dividends and adjusting satisfactorily the different descriptions of debts at present unprovided for. Spanish at the close of the week was flat, quoting only 93½ to 94 for the Actives; Three per Cents., 34 to 35; Portuguese was done at 51. Brazilian Bonds quote 85½; Colombian, 14; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents. are 62½.

The Railway Market was buoyant at the commencement of the week, but became rather flatter as it advanced. This has arisen in a great measure from the diminished amount of business transacted on the new lines. The Boulogne and Amiens line has made an advance; and Dovers have participated in the rise, although not to the same extent. South Western continue flat, while the rival line is rather advancing in favour. The closing prices are, South Western, 73½; Croynod, 15½; Rainet Valley, 4½; Dublin and Cashel, 13½; Great Western, 14½; Manchester and Leeds, 119; Midland Counties, 111; Dovers, 40½; London and York, 32; Trent Valley, 94; Boulogne and Amiens, 3½; Paris and Orleans, 31½; Paris and Rouen, 39.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 4.—4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Captain E. O. Wrench to be Captain, vice Eliot; Lieut. G. Rochfort to be Captain, vice Wrench; Cornet R. Souther to be Lieutenant, vice Rochfort; Ensign M. M'Craigh to be Cornet, vice Souther.

17th Foot: Ensign H. P. Osalov to be Ensign, vice Belton. 31st: Lieut. F. Spence to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Urmoston; Ensign J. S. Gould to be Lieutenant, vice Spence; Ensign C. T. Cornick to be Lieutenant, vice Gould; E. W. Kingsley to be Ensign, vice Cornick. 38th: G. Clarke to be Ensign, vice Ensign J. H. Keane, G.C.B. 49th: C. G. Richardson to be Ensign, vice M'Craigh. 57th: Ensign J. H. Chads to be Lieutenant, vice Morphet; Ensign R. T. S. Boughton to be Lieutenant, vice Pitt; J. Hassard to be Ensign, vice Chads; E. J. B. Brown to be Ensign, vice Boughton. 64th: Capt. C. E. Gold to be Major, vice Smith; Lieut. R. Newnham to be Captain, vice Gold; Ensign H. Scott to be Lieutenant, vice Newnham; S. Blake to be Ensign, vice Scott. 70th: Lieut. T. F. H. Alms to be Adjutant, vice Evans. 77th: Ensign G. L. Rathbone to be Lieutenant, vice Morris; G. R. Decher to be Ensign, vice Rathbone. 85th: Lieut. W. Todd to be Captain, vice O'Reilly; Ensign W. Ogilvy to be Lieutenant, vice Todd; R. P. Flood to be Ensign, vice Ogilvy.

NAVY.—Captain E. O. Wrench to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major E. O. Wrench to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

COMMISSION BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF SUSSEX.—C. Shirley, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.—L. D. SMITH, H. SMITH, and G. F. SMITH, Gutter lane, London, corn-manufacturers. A. TULLEY, Hackney, grocer. F. HOWARD, Tonbridge place, Hoxton, publisher. J. METCALF, Macclesfield, Chester, silk manufacturer. G. CROXTON, Manchester, china-dealer. G. ALEXANDER, Beaminster, Dorset, inkseper.

TUESDAY, OCT. 8.

At the Court at Windsor, the 7th day of October, 1844, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, it is this day ordered by her Majesty in Council, that the Parliament which stands prorogued to Thursday the 10th day of October instant, be further prorogued to Thursday, the 12th day of December next.

WHITEHALL, October 7.—The Queen has been pleased to order a writ to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for summoning the Right Honourable Edward Geoffrey Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley), to the House of Peers, by the style and title of Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe in the county palatine of Lancaster.

WHITEHALL, October 7.—The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. John Mackay to the church at Lochgilphead, in the parish of Glassary, in the presbytery of Inverary and shire of Argyll, vacant in consequence of the transportation of the Reverend Donald Jackson, late minister thereof, to the parish of Kilmartin.

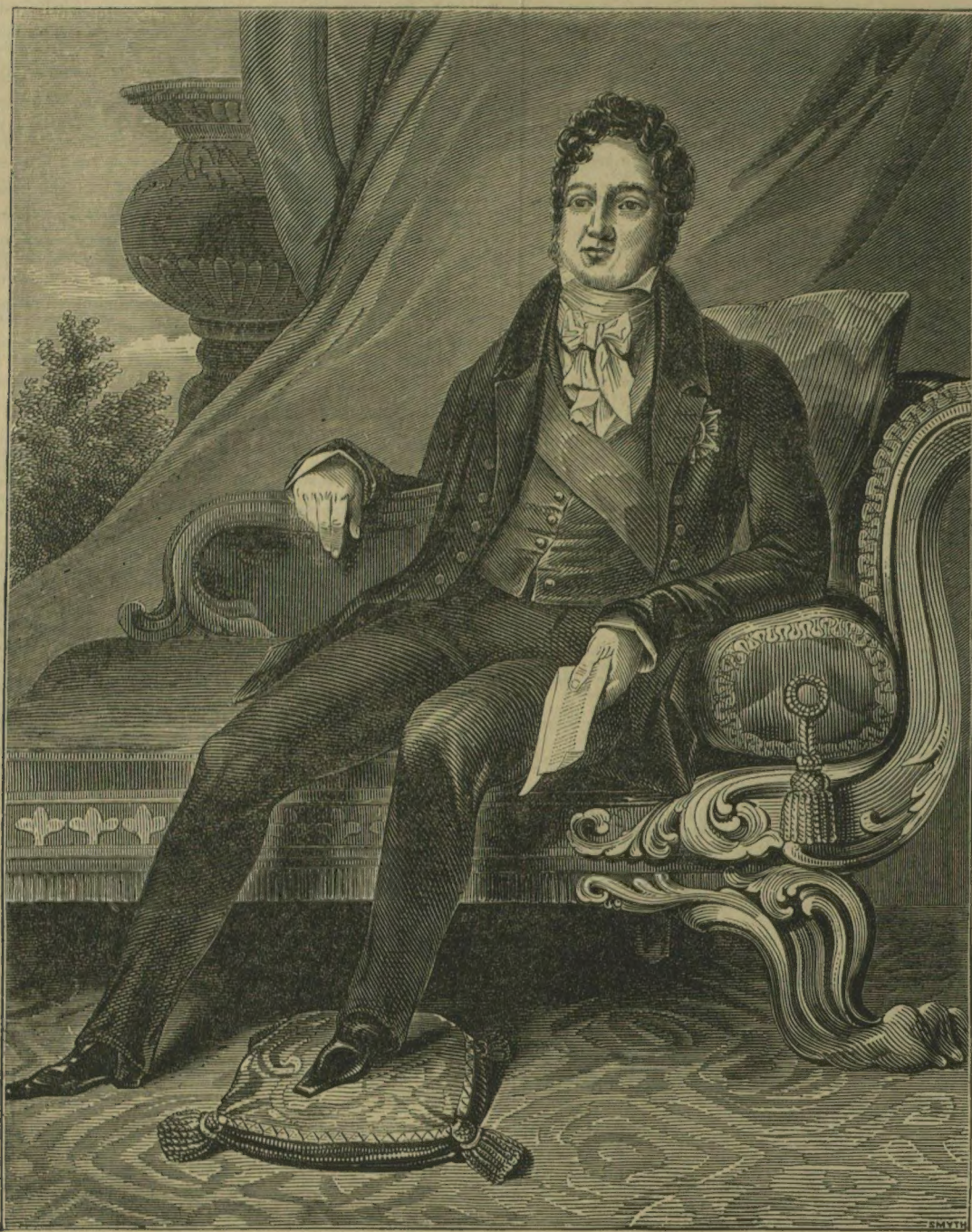
WHITEHALL, October 8.—The Queen has been pleased to grant unto the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, the younger, Doctor in Divinity, the place and dignity of a prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, void by the death of the Rev. Dr. Henry Vincent Bayley.

WAR OFFICE, October 8.—6th Dragoons: Capt. Hon. H. Crichton to be Major, vice Wollaston; Lieut. H. J. Denny to be Captain, vice Crichton; Cornet W. Marjot to be Lieutenant, vice Denny. 13th Light Dragoons: F. W. Hervey to be Cornet, vice Whitehead.

3d Foot: Ensign W. Howard to be Lieutenant, vice Handfield. 7th: Lieut. A. Fraser to be Captain, vice Talbot; Cornet F. J. G. Whitehead to be Lieutenant, vice Fraser. 30th: F. A. Edwards to be Ensign, vice Molyneux. 31st: Major J. Byrne to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Van Corlandt; Brevet Major G. Baldwin to be Major, vice Byrne; Lieut. H. G. Eager to be Captain, vice Baldwin; Ensign J. Brencley to be Lieutenant, vice Eager; H. C. Smith to be Ensign, vice Brencley. 34th: Lieut. T. Bourke to be Adjutant, vice Talbot. 43d: Ensign C. B. Molyneux to be Ensign, vice Howard. 63d: Lieut. J. Thorp to be paymaster, vice R. Lane. 72nd: Ensign A. D. Thellousson to be Lieutenant, vice Corbett; W. H. D. Fitz Gerald to be Ensign, vice Thellousson. 75th: Lieut. E. Heard to be Captain, vice Simon; Ensign C. Machen to be Lieutenant, vice Ricard; V. J. Watson to be Ensign, vice Machen.

COMMISSIONERS.—Deputy-Assist. Commissioner-General T. Graham to be Assistant-Commissioner-General; Commissioner C. H. A. Oriel to be Deputy-Assist. Commissioner-General. Errata in the Gazette of June 14, and July 23.—3d West India Regiment: For Ensign A. M'Taggart, to be Lieutenant, vice Glen; read, Ensign A. M'Taggart to be Lieutenant, vice Reynolds. For Ensign F. J. Cox to be Lieutenant, vice Reynolds; read Ensign F. J. Cox to be Lieutenant, vice Glen.

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO QUEEN VICTORIA.



HIS MAJESTY KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.

This important event has already excited very considerable interest and expectation, to gratify which, we have been fortunate enough to secure such authorised aid as will enable us to illustrate the principal scenes of the Royal Visit with strict attention to fidelity of detail and circumstance, and due regard to artistic execution. The Landing of Louis Philippe at Portsmouth, and his Majesty's Reception by our Gracious Queen at Windsor Castle, are the leading incidents of this week's illustrations; but, in our next journal, we shall resume this graphic record, with several more pictures of the magnificent hospitalities at Windsor, and of the most attractive characteristics of this deeply interesting visit.

We now proceed with a copious account of the several incidents, commencing with

THE EMBARKATION AT TREFORT.

On Monday evening his Majesty and suite reached the picturesque town of Trefort. As it was known that the King could not arrive before nightfall, all the houses were illuminated, while the wives and daughters of the fishermen, to a very considerable number, lined the way from the quay to the border strand, where lay the royal gig, each holding a flaming torch; the effect was most striking from its cheerful and primitive simplicity. About six o'clock, three carriages dashed down, amidst cries of "Vive le Roi," and from these descended the King, wrapped in a travelling cloak, his son the Duke of Montpensier, M. Guizot, and other distinguished personages. The King led the way to the admiral's gig,

bowing with marked courtesy to his fair guard of torch-bearers. The gig dashed through a heavy swell over the bar, riding gallantly; soon afterwards the officers of the different ships went on board a tender steamer, and followed the gig at a respectful distance. The Gomer, waiting for the King, was anchored at about two miles from the shore. Immediately upon the approach of the *canot*, as it is called, a sudden illumination took place of the most striking effect; blue lights were shown from the deck and from the yards, so that the vessel seemed enveloped in a sheet of flame. Rocket after rocket was then shot up, and replied to by the *Caiman* and the *Elau*. The fleet did not weigh anchor for a full hour afterwards, when the Gomer, which lay nearest the shore, sailed past and took the lead. Her appearance was lovely; the light from the range of cabin windows was intense enough to look like an illumination, while three lights of great brilliancy were attached to the stern: she seemed a moving illuminated castle. During the King's embarkation, the marine band played away merrily; and the sound over the waters, coming with the effect of the light upon the waves, the rockets in the air, the cheering of the sailors, and the shouts of "Vive le Roi" from the shore, formed a most beautiful and affecting scene.

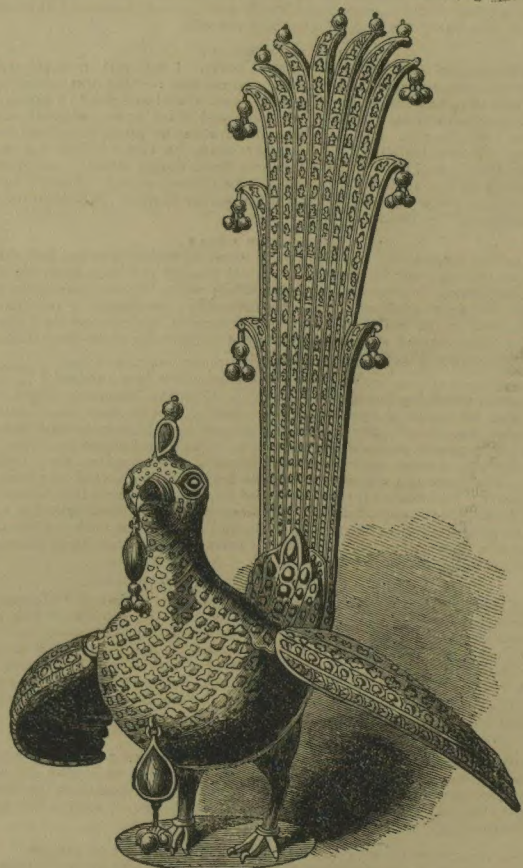
THE ARRIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH.

On Tuesday morning, the guns of the Queen, 110 gun-ship, at Spithead, began to boom in the distance, announcing the coming in sight of the squadron of the eagerly expected Sovereign. This occurred at a quarter to eight, and King Louis Philippe might have arrived much earlier. The wind and the weather were so fine and favourable that he neared our shores at seven o'clock, but know-

ing that his Royal Highness Prince Albert would not reach Portsmouth until nine or ten o'clock, the steam squadron was ordered to stand out to sea once more. The firing of the Queen brought out the three regiments of the Line and the division of the Royal Marines from their quarters, with their bands playing and colours flying, whilst the whole population thronged the beach. This general movement, combined with the display of flags streaming in every direction in the town, and covering the yachts and ships of war in the port, presented a scene of animation beyond all power of description. Every moment this scene increased in interest. The French squadron came on slowly and majestically, each ship of war saluting as it advanced, and each battery in turn taking up the salute: the climax, however, was when the armed steamers entered the harbour; then the cheers of the population on the shores, and of the sailors who manned the yards, struggled in intensity of sound with the reports of the cannon fired by the batteries, by the *Excellent*, and by the *Victory* (Nelson's renowned ship), moored within the harbour. Whilst the French steam squadron was coming to the moorings which Admiral Laussac, its commander, had fixed upon a few days previously, the troops took up their position. They were disposed in two lines, each three deep, from the Royal Dock-yard to the railroad terminus. At the inner and outer gates of the railroad station at Gosport, and in other favourable spots along the line of the royal progress, tasteful triumphal arches of laurel and other evergreens, with complimentary mottoes, had been erected. From the moment she anchored, the Gomer, which bore his Majesty, was an object of riveted and eager attention: round her crowded every disposable boat or small craft about the port, whilst the most distant spectators examined her with their telescopes. Nor was this steam-frigate unworthy of their curiosity. She presented an aspect at the same time imposing and interesting. Her form is admirable: the wide expanse of her spotless deck, her masts, yards, and rigging show she has been the pet handiwork of the French shipwrights, and that she is the favourite of her captain and crew, who manœuvred her in silence, and with a most seamanlike celerity and ease. Below she has all the character of a floating palace—the drawing-rooms are as convenient as they are magnificent; that in which the King received his visitors has its sides lined with crimson velvet, whilst in every direction you behold tables of the rarest woods, and luxurious *causeses* and sofas lined with yellow satin. (One of the engravings represents this magnificent steam-ship.)

On the deck could be easily discovered, on one side, the French Marines in their peculiarly picturesque uniforms, with their officers, and the band of the Prince de Joinville at their head; the aides-de-camp of the King, Generals Athalin, de Rumigny; the Colonel Count de Chabannes; Captain Thierie attending the young Prince; the physician, Dr. Fouquier; the surgeon of the King, M. Pasquier; his secretary, Baron Fain; the Commissary-General of Havre, &c., all in splendid uniforms of bright and of different colours, were constantly seen crossing and re-crossing, ascending as descending in the execution of orders. Amidst these moving groups were conspicuous the slight and elegant figure of the admiral in command, M. Laussac; the burly giant form of Admiral Mackau, with his aides-de-camp Capt. Pelion and Page, standing behind him; nor was the more diminutive figure of the great Minister of France, M. Guizot, the least anxiously observed. The personage, who, however, perhaps attracted the greatest admiration was his Royal Highness the young Duke of Montpensier, above the middle height, with a noble countenance. This youthful Prince (nineteen years of age) combines a handsome appearance and a manly bearing with a gracefulness of the most striking appearance.

By the time the Gomer had reached the Victoria-pier (a place of embarkation for the smaller steam-boats to places in the neighbourhood, and which is situated near the old Semaphore at the bottom of the High-street), the Mayor and corporation were assembled for the purpose of going on board to present their address. The pier was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and the corporate officers were in their robes, so that the place formed a pleasing object when seen from the river. Admiralty barges, with boatmen from the dockyard, were in waiting off the pier, in which the corporation embarked to proceed to the Gomer, which stopped opposite the pier in order to allow them to go on board. About six o'clock in the morning, Mr. Louis Vandenberg, jun., the Consul at Portsmouth, went off in a steamer, accompanied by M. Le Comte D'Harcourt, Commander of the King's sailing yacht *La Reine Amelie*, to announce to his Majesty the fact that the address of the corporation would be presented to him on board the Gomer, and not after he had landed, as the jurisdiction of the corporation expires at the Royal Clarence-yard. His Majesty, in compliance with this suggestion, stopped before the Victoria-pier.



TIPPO SAIB'S PEACOCK.

The corporation were shown into the saloon of the Gomer, a beautiful chamber, decorated with yellow damask, where they were most graciously received by the King. M. Guizot was there, as was also the Duke de Montpensier, Admiral Laussac, Admiral de Mackau, and the chief members of the King's suite. The Recorder, Mr. Rawlinson, then read the following address:—

"TO HIS MAJESTY LOUIS PHILIPPE, KING OF THE FRENCH.

"We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Portsmouth, the loyal and affectionate subjects of our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, desirous of expressing the sentiments by which we are actuated on the auspicious occasion of your Majesty's visit to England, and availing ourselves of the opportunity afforded to us by your Majesty's arrival within the limits of the port and borough of Portsmouth, beg leave to offer to your Majesty, with unfeigned sincerity and earnestness, the respects and congratulations of this ancient municipality.

"Regarding your Majesty's arrival as an honour conferred on our locality, we hail it the more especially as a highly important national event, from its tendency to promote those kindly feelings of mutual respect which should ever subsist between two such powerful and influential countries as France and Great Britain.

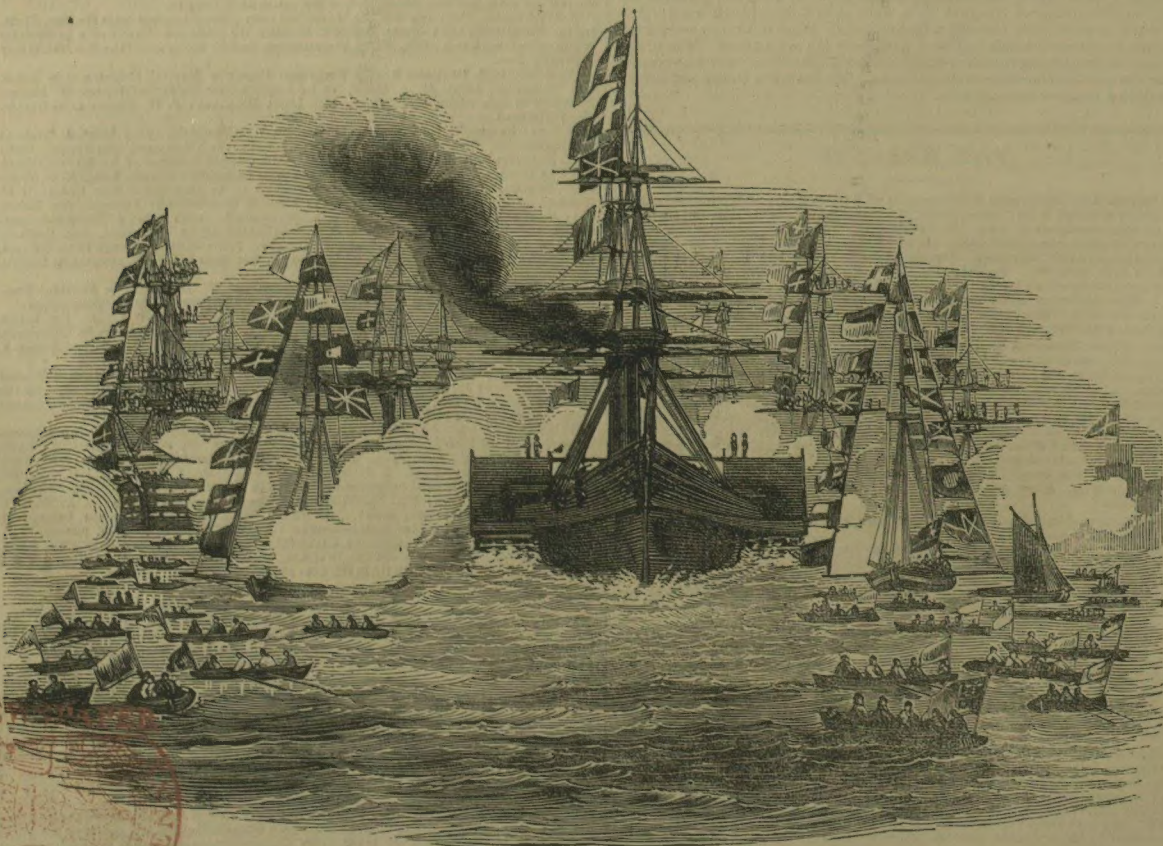
"Solicitous to welcome the illustrious guest of our beloved Queen with every demonstration becoming so great and memorable an occasion, permit us to assure your Majesty of the lively interest we take in your Majesty's health and welfare, and in the joyful celebration of your royal visit.

"We rejoice in the new era it is calculated to form in the history of the two countries, and in the hope it affords of a more enlarged and general intercourse between them, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, shall contribute to their mutual welfare, to the preservation of the peace of Europe, and to the advantage of every part of the habitable globe."

His Majesty received the address most graciously, and immediately delivered in English the following reply:—

"Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses,—

"Gentlemen,—It affords me particular pleasure to know that her Most Gracious Majesty your Queen has permitted you to present me with an address on my arrival on your hospitable shores. I have not forgotten the many kindnesses I received from your countrymen during my residence among you many years since. During that period I was frequently pained considerably at the existence of differences and feuds between our countries. I assure you, gentlemen, I shall endeavour at all times to prevent a repetition of those feelings and conduct, believing, as I do, most sincerely, that the happiness and prosperity of a nation depend quite as much on the peace of those nations by which she is surrounded

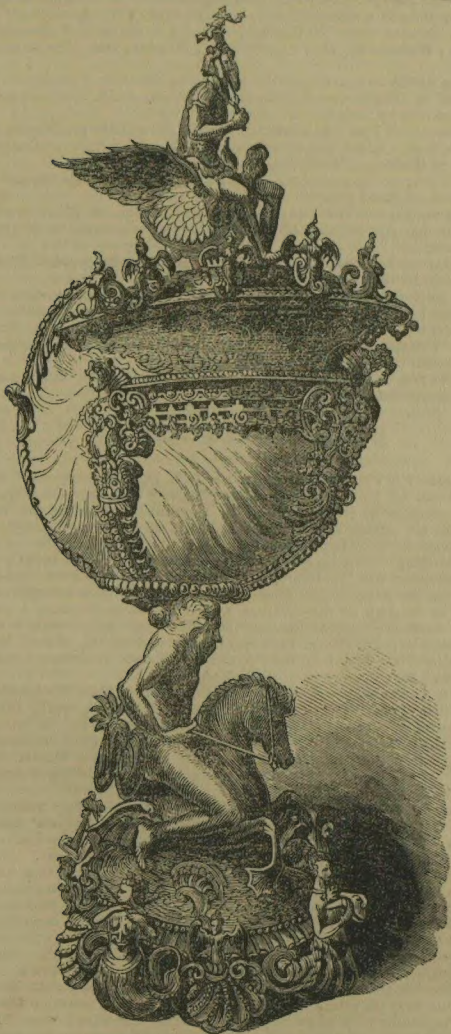


THE GOMER STEAMER COMING INTO PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.

as on quiet within her own dominions. I was peculiarly gratified at being honoured with the presence of your beloved Queen in France during the last year, and it is a source of pleasure to be able to accept the kind invitation then given me to again visit those shores where I had been so generously treated many years since. I hope, under the blessings of Divine Providence, that those kindly feelings will be long cherished between our nations, and tend to promote the happiness and prosperity of mankind."

His Majesty spoke with very great impressiveness, particularly in that part of his brief address in which he inculcated the necessity and the desirableness of peace. His Majesty then conversed for some time with the Recorder and other members of the corporation. M. Guizot and other members of the suite did the same. Among the little incidents which occurred, were one or two which marked the affability of the King, and his desire to put the members of the corporation entirely at their ease. The Recorder is a very tall man, and his head now and then touched the beams under the roof of the deck. The King laughed, and, as if apologising for the want of height between decks, said, "We did not allow for your wig." Alderman Ellyett, one of those present, asked to have the honour of shaking hands with the King, on which his Majesty said, "I should like to shake hands with you all. I should like to know your names." His Majesty then asked the names of the Mayor and the Recorder, with both of whom he conversed for a short time. He shook hands with every member of the corporation, and to some of them who were slow in getting off their white gloves, he said, "Oh, never mind your gloves, gentlemen." Altogether, their reception by the King seems to have been most gratifying to the corporation. He exhibited the most marked desire to please. In the course of conversation with members of the corporation, his Majesty alluded feelingly to his former visit to Portsmouth, many years ago. He remarked that this was not the first time he had been in Portsmouth. He remembered the "Point," the "Sallyport," the Fountain Hotel; and added, that he also remembered the Dockyard well, though it was then called the Naval College. When asked by the Recorder to favour the corporation with a copy of the reply he had made to the address, his Majesty said with much feeling, "I have no copy. My words are from my heart." He also, in the course of his conversation with the Recorder, observed, that when he was last in England he used to visit with much interest the law courts. The King remembered Southsea Castle. When his Majesty was last here, it appears, he embarked here on board the Mercury frigate, Captain Rogers, to proceed to the Mediterranean. The conversation being over, the corporation took their leave of his Majesty, and retired. They re-entered their boats, and followed in the wake of the Gomer up the harbour.

Louis Philippe had descended to the saloon to receive the corporation, having previously been on deck, where he repeatedly acknowledged the cheers of the people on the shore, and in the different craft around. After the corporation had retired, his Majesty again returned on deck, and the Gomer proceeded up the harbour, past the Round Tower (where the Royal standard was flying), the Sallyport (so celebrated in Marryat's novels and Dibdin's songs), and the floating bridge, which attracted his Majesty's attention. All these places were crowded with people, who cheered vociferously as the King passed. Further up the harbour her Majesty's ship Victory, 110, commanded by Captain Mowbray, saluted the royal steamer with 21 guns. The Victory (Nelson's Victory) was gallily dressed, and her yards were manned. The shore on either side (Point beach and Gosport beach) were crowded with people, and the windows of the houses along shore were also filled with faces. At the gun-wharf, a little further on, the royal standard was hoisted. On Cold-harbour, which is on the right as you approach the dockyard, a great number of persons had collected, as also on the left, at Cold Harbour, where, too, the royal standard was hoisted on the flagstaff. As this point commanded a fine view of the landing-place, it was particularly selected by spectators. On the right, a little further on, the Gomer came nearly opposite the Dockyard, where the royal standard was hoisted. Further on lay the Excellent, 74, Captain Sir Thomas Hastings, which saluted the Gomer as she came up to take her moorings.



THE NAUTICUS CUP.

Here his Majesty awaited the arrival of Prince Albert, who was expected at the Royal Victualling-yard by a special train from Farnborough.

Nearly an hour elapsed after the King's steamer took up her moorings before the Prince arrived. The officers of the port, Admiral Hyde Parker, Sir Charles Rowley, and others, went off in their boats to the Gomer to pay their respects to the King. Soon after their return a distant salute, and the National Anthem played by the band, announced that Prince Albert was coming. At 25 minutes past 10, his Royal Highness, who had left Farnborough in a special train at 37 minutes past 8 o'clock, and arrived at the terminus at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, entered the yard, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, and walked briskly down the stairs whence he was to embark. A barge with Prince Albert's flag, the Royal arms quartered with the Prince's, was waiting alongside, into which the Prince stepped, loudly cheered by the spectators, who thronged in the boats that covered the harbour. Immediately behind the Prince was the Duke of Wellington, and, as he descended the steps, a cry was raised of "A cheer for the Duke," to which a deafening response was given. The Duke wore his Field Marshal's uniform; but the Prince was dressed in plain clothes (black), with a white hat and cravat. The Duke having followed the Prince into the boat, they went off rapidly to the Gomer, amidst the cheers of the multitude that surrounded them on all sides.

The harbour at this time, and until the final departure of the royal party, was a scene of animation not often witnessed. The shores were lined with people. The fortifications in the distance, and the roads where they were elevated, also showed dense masses of human beings; the surface of the water was one mass of life, every boat crammed with people; the craft moored in different parts of the harbour or tacking about were dressed in the gayest and most brilliant colours, the larger vessels having their yards manned. The French steamers were also fully adorned with flags and ensigns, the Tricolour alternating with the Union Jack and the Royal Standard.

Upon stepping on deck the Prince was received by his Majesty in the most affectionate manner, the King embracing and shaking hands very cordially with his Royal Highness.

His Majesty then shook hands with the Duke of Wellington, and in a few moments, together with the Prince and the Duke, entered the royal barge, which returned to the stairs with the French national flag flying from the stem, in the place of the royal standard of England.

(The large engraving in our front page, represents this most interesting scene, or rather, spectacle.)

The royal barge was succeeded by the admiralty barge, conveying the Lords of the Admiralty, and a barge by Lieut. Prevost.

The Port Admiral's barge, and that of the Admiral-Superintendent followed in succession. The passage of the boats across the harbour being the signal for



THE DEBARKATION.

loud and reiterated cheering from the crews of the various small craft afloat and from the crowds assembled on the shores of the harbour.

His Royal Highness was received on board the yacht by a guard of honour of the French Marines, the yards of the steamer being manned, and the band playing the English National Anthem.

The royal and distinguished party moved towards the gangway in order to descend to the boat which was to convey them on shore; and here a friendly contest prevailed for a moment between the King of the French and Prince Albert, as to which should have the pleasure of giving precedence to the other. The Prince, however, was persevering enough to gain his point, and so the King was the first to descend the gangway, followed by Prince Albert, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Duke of Wellington.

The return of the royal party towards the Clarence-yard was the signal for renewed cheering, shouting, and salutes. From the time the barge left the sides of the Gomer till she came alongside the stairs, the same excitement continued. The King of the French repeatedly acknowledged the cheers of the spectators, taking off his hat, and bowing. He wore the uniform of a Lieutenant-General, blue with red facings, and he also wore a blue ribbon.

His Majesty looked remarkably well and animated. He had evidently suffered nothing from his voyage. Arrived at the stairs, the Prince preceded the King, by his desire, and, as he passed on from the top, bowed to the people. The King stepped quickly up the stairs, bowing also to the spectators, and when he reached the top, he turned round and bowed repeatedly on all sides, laying his hand on his heart. The Duke of Wellington, M. Guizot, and the other distinguished persons accompanying the King, followed, and the party walked up the yard to the point where the carriages were placed. The King and Prince Albert entered one carriage, which immediately afterwards drove off, the band playing the National Anthem. The other carriages followed, and in a few minutes after, they reached the railway station, which had been decorated by Capt. Burney with flags, kindly lent by the Admiralty for the purpose, and also with some evergreens. Here a limited number of persons were admitted to witness the departure. Colonel Henderson and Mr. Chaplin, directors, were present to receive the King.

(One of the engravings on this page shows his Majesty and suite landing, and the other illustration, the royal party at the railway station.)

The train started from Gosport with the King, Prince Albert, and the distinguished personages who accompanied them, at eleven o'clock, and arrived at Farnborough station at half-past twelve o'clock, where carriages were in waiting, in which they immediately went off at a rapid pace towards Windsor.

The following is a list of the distinguished individuals accompanying his Majesty and the Duke de Montpensier to this country:—

His Excellency M. Guizot, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, attended by M. Herbert, Secretary of Legation, and M. Hennequin, Private Secretary to his Excellency.

His Excellency Admiral Le Baron Mackau, Minister of Marine and Colonies, attended by Le Capitaine Pellion, R.N., and Le Capitaine Page, R.N., Aides-de-camp to his Excellency.

Le Baron Fain, Chef du Cabinet du Roi.

Dr. Fouquier, M.D., physician in attendance on his Majesty; and M. Pasquier, surgeon in ordinary to the King.

Le General Baron Athalin, le General Comte de Rumigny, Colonel Comte de Chabannes, and Colonel Comte Dumas, are the aides-de-camp in attendance on the King.

Vice-Admiral le Baron Lasus has the command of the squadron.

We must not omit to state that his Majesty appeared in high spirits, and seemed much gratified at the enthusiastic reception with which he was every where greeted.

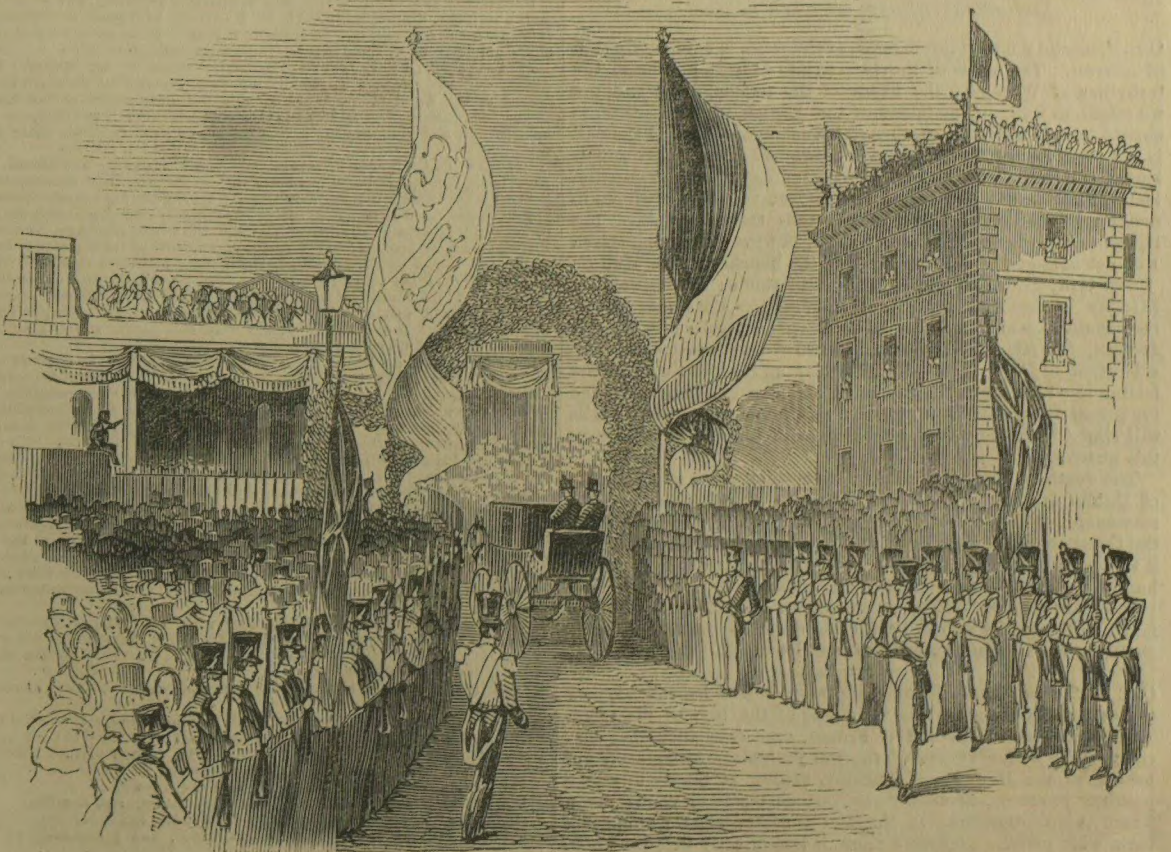
THE ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE AT WINDSOR.

Soon after two o'clock, on Tuesday, the guns in the park announced the King and the Prince Consort to have nearly finished their journey, the vista from the principal vestibule of Windsor Castle, up to the summit of the Long Walk, enabling the attendants within the royal abode to apprise her Majesty of the approach of her royal guest at such a convenient time as would obviate the awkwardness of a prolonged attendance at the entrance of her castle, where the duties of hospitality, no less than the affectionate respect entertained by the Queen for Louis Philippe, prompted our beloved monarch to await and welcome the King's arrival. Her Majesty, however, was so anxious not to suffer the opportunity of receiving her august visitor to escape, that she descended into the grand vestibule fronting George the Fourth's gate, at which the *cortège* was to enter, some minutes before the carriages drove up. This was a most interesting moment, and cannot be paralleled by any occurrence that took place on her Majesty's visit to Chateau d'Eu, where the King and Queen of the French, together with their family, drove down to Treport in the ample *char-à-banc* to receive and convey the Queen and Prince to the chateau. During the short interval that elapsed, Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Duchesses of Kent, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, the Lady in Waiting, and by Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Delaware, the Hon. George Anson, and some other of the principal officers of the household, awaited the King's arrival. Her Majesty was evidently in high spirits, and conversed affably with her attendants, her countenance beaming with satisfaction and excitement at the interesting meeting which awaited her.

At a quarter past two o'clock, the escort swept rapidly round the quadrangle and formed in front, whilst the first carriage, containing the King, Prince Albert, the Duke de Montpensier, and M. Guizot, drove under the portico. At this moment Queen Victoria advanced to the threshold, and in the most cordial manner extended her arms, whilst Louis Philippe and the Prince descended from the carriage. Their Majesties embraced most affectionately at the moment of meeting, and the three principal personages advanced into the vestibule, the French Monarch bestowing his cordial smiles and greetings upon Sir R. Peel, the Earl of Liverpool, the Hon. George Anson, and others of the Royal household with whom he was familiarly acquainted. The Duke de Montpensier and Admiral de Mackau escorted the Duchesses of Kent, and the royal party, followed by the Ministers and suites of both the Monarchs, proceeded at once to the grand staircase.

The large engraving represents the most impressive scene of the royal reception, and the splendid George IV. Staircase, which is only used by the Sovereign on state occasions. Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the King, accompanied his Majesty to the foot of the staircase, and then led the way as hostess of the magnificent palace, and introduced the French Monarch to the company assembled on the first and second landings. The royal party then advanced across the Great Gothic Hall, through the Waterloo Gallery, to the Grand Reception or Ball-Room; whence the royal guest proceeded to his suite of apartments, and the Queen and the Prince Consort withdrew.

The emblematic head surmounting the above engraving shows the Arms of (Continued on page 233.)



KING LOUIS PHILIPPE ENTERING THE RAILWAY STATION.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 13.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 14.—Peace with Vienna, 1809.
 TUESDAY, 15.—Kosciusko died, 1817.
 WEDNESDAY, 16.—Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.
 THURSDAY, 17.—Sir Philip Sydney died, 1586.
 FRIDAY, 18.—St. Luke.
 SATURDAY, 19.—Dean Swift died, 1745.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 19.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. 3 7	h. m. a. 3 28	h. m. a. 3 50	h. m. a. 4 11	h. m. a. 4 33	h. m. a. 4 57
h. m. a. 5 22	h. m. a. 5 47	h. m. a. 6 14	h. m. a. 6 43	h. m. a. 7 16	h. m. a. 7 53

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "A Subscriber," Penzance.—"King's Interest Tables" is a sound work; the price about 15s.
- "A Sufferer."—We would gladly, if we could, inform our correspondent of the probability of recovering the amount of his claims on the repudiating States of America.
- "R. B., Bawley, and a Constant Reader."—The great press of intelligence has, of late, compelled our printer to employ a greater proportion of small type than usual.
- "A Constant Subscriber."—Vol. V. of our journal will be completed at Christmas. The Giant's Causeway has already been engraved in other works too often to be inserted in our journal.
- "J. P. M., Turner-street, East."—The eldest son of her Majesty and Prince Albert was born Bishop of Osnaburg, and shortly after created Prince of Wales.
- "E. H. P."—The Governors of Christ's Hospital are the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and twelve Common Councilmen, who are chosen by the rest of the Common Council out of their own body; noblemen and gentlemen are also Governors who become benefactors to the amount of £400. The Governors mostly present each one boy annually, provided any children are admitted. A list of the presentations may be had at the hospital.
- "W. J. D."—Mr. Carlyle's "Lectures on Heroes and Hero-worship" were delivered by him in 1840; but, we do not know at what place.
- "J. B., Clapton."—The sketch, if engraved, shall be with the acknowledgment of the name.
- "G. H."—The account of the Harvest Home did not reach us in time.
- "F. B."—Ireland.—£100,000 per annum.
- "Felix."—The lines on St. George and the Dragon are much too long.
- "F. A. H. S."—The Census of England and Wales, in a Supplement to No. 76 of our journal, may be had, by order, of any news-agent.
- "J. O."—It is a popular error to suppose there to be an Act of Parliament prohibiting the use, &c., of an air-gun: it has always been considered as a toy, unless in a very few cases, where it has been the instrument of private and cowardly revenge.
- "A. B."—We cannot settle the moustaches question!
- "B. H."—Pon cannot spell Pun.
- "T. C., Bridlington."—The sketches of Flamborough Head did not arrive in time.
- "G. D."—The lines on the Royal Visit and the Debarkation will not suit.
- "J. P. A."—Stourport.—Not at present.
- "Amicus Veritatis" is thanked; we were aware of the piracy.
- "Belfastianis" will be entitled to the Large Print. The price of the View of London in 1842 is 1s. The law referred to applies to Ireland.
- "A Lover of Chess."—His suggestion shall be taken into consideration.
- "M. E."—Liverpool.—Mr. Palmer's process of Glyphography is patented; the patentee's address is 13, Newgate-street.
- "D. D." is thanked; but the sketch is incomplete.
- "J. S."—Rochester, informs us that, "Since the accession of the House of Brunswick, none of the younger branches of the Royal Family have been created Peers till they have attained the age of 21. Indeed, the father of her present Majesty was 32 years of age when he was created Duke of Kent." The Yeomanry Rôle at Hatfield was engraved in our journal last year.
- "One Interested."—We know nothing of the London Friendly Union.
- "J. M., Welwyn."—The Large Print is in a state of forwardness. The remittance will serve.
- "S. C."—Shrewsbury.—The name of the great Italian painter is Raphael, or Raffaello Sanzio.
- "J. E. E., Brighton," is thanked for the paragraph from the Scottish paper, exposing the silly blunder.
- "J. L."—The lines are intelligible.
- "J. C."—We believe the residence of the Countess Guiccioli to be in Paris.
- "E. K."—Tunstall, will find several Guides to, or Pictures of, London in the booksellers' shops; but few of them are accurate.
- "C. C. H."—Coleford, will be entitled to the Large Print.
- "L. S."—Knarbro'—The duty on French brandy is 22s. 6d. per gallon; therefore, the charge of 4s. 1d. upon one pint is incorrect.
- "A Belfast Subscriber," and "Moonshine," Manchester.—We were in error: the harvest moon was at full on the 26th of September last.
- "Henry," Truro.—Ravizotti's "Italian Dictionary and Grammar."
- "T. H., R.N."—We have not room for the long letter on Spots on the Sun, &c.
- "Alpha" should send his own name, when the address of Mr. I. E. L. will be forwarded to him.
- "Vectis," Ryde.—Were the prices of books and music affixed to our notices, each would be subject to advertisement duty.
- "J. D. F." must excuse our non-insertion of his note.
- "Sophia," Southsea.—Major Calder Campbell, the author of several poems of merit, is a resident of the metropolis.
- "An Inquirer" should write to the commanding officer of the regiment.
- "A Subscriber" informs us that 2s. is demanded from each person for the inspection of Goodrich Court, Herefordshire, and that the charge is inserted in a printed table hung up in the hall; yet our correspondent does not infer that Sir S. R. Meyrick derives an income from such a source.
- "Comus."—Hansard's Book of Archery is the best work, but is expensive. A small practical treatise, by Waring, may be purchased of the dealers in archery implements. Walker's Treatise is one of the best works on chess.
- "W. W."—Nottingham.—There is no St. Giles's-street in London. There are upwards of 80 churches in the metropolis.
- "J. G. S."—King's Lynn, cannot recover a debt contracted in the year 1835, unless proof can be given that it has been already applied for since that date.
- "An Inquirer," Huddersfield.—A good air-pump may be purchased for £5 5s. Our subscriber will be entitled to the Large Print.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1844.

Our domestic political intelligence of the week is completely void of interest. The heads of the Ministry have been joining in the festivities of Windsor; the heads of the people, as we suppose we ought to call the members of the Legislature, are scattered abroad, one to his farm, another to his merchandise. O'Connell is quiescent as far as agitation is concerned; for he is hunting among the Kerry hills, instead of haranguing at the Conciliation Hall, which, in his absence, presents that void space which, in theatres of another kind, too plainly tells that the "star" has left its usual sphere. In another point, however, the comparison will not hold good: the emptiness of the benches in the Hall on Burch Quay causes no diminution in the funds; the rent of last Monday is stated to have been £600. The steadiness of this contribution, which now seems to keep at a tolerably regular average, indicates the existence of two things worthy the consideration of our rulers,—a uniformity and continuance of the feeling in which the fund originates, and a completeness in the organisation by which it is collected and managed. Some weeks will elapse before any of the usual signs of life will be visible in this quarter.

The death of Lady Heytesbury, which took place at the Castle of Dublin on Sunday last, has thrown a gloom over the Irish metropolis. The "Castle" is, in little, the same to Ireland as the Court is to London; and an event that must of course close it to any kind of official display, or vice-regal hospitality, cannot but be considered as a public misfortune, independent of the sorrow that must be felt by all parties for the affliction that has fallen on the family of the Lord-Lieutenant so soon after his installation as the representative of the Sovereign.

One of the last acts of Louis Philippe, before leaving his own shores for this country, has been one of the best of his reign. The good effect it has had in France, cannot be altogether concealed even by the efforts of the war journals. An amnesty appeared in the *Moniteur* of Tuesday, setting at liberty fifty-nine political prisoners, sentenced to various terms of confinement. There is an impression in England that the greater number of them were persons connected more or less directly with the press,

but this does not appear to be the case. M. Dupoty, one of the liberated, was certainly a journalist, but he was implicated in the attempt made by Quenisset on the life of the King, and was punished as a conspirator rather than as a writer. Even the most determined advocates of liberty of discussion must allow that aiding and abetting the crime of assassination, is no part of the duty of a "public instructor." The following is a brief account of some of the other prisoners now discharged:—

Boufet, Montauban, J. Ori, M. E. Dattail, J. B. Lombard, M. Ormado, and Theodore Forrester were implicated in Prince Louis Napoleon's descent on Boulogne; Joseph Bechet was convicted of selling the *Moniteur Republicain*; Felix Becker and three others were condemned as belonging to a secret society; N. Raymond was condemned for what is known as the Marseilles plot; J. M. Bourdon and seventeen others were implicated in the troubles at Paris of the 12th and 13th of May, 1839; and J. André and five more were condemned for some excesses committed during the troubles in the west.

On perusing the names here given, one more will doubtless recur to every reader with something of regret that it is not to be found among them. Prince Louis Napoleon is still a prisoner at Ham. We have no sympathy with the vanity that made him think his name was a sufficient title to the throne of France, nor with the mingled folly and madness that prompted his two attempts at Strasbourg and Boulogne. But it is not in the nature of the magic influence once exercised by the name of Napoleon to be hereditary, and time has worn its political power down to a "dream of a dream, and shadow of a shade." What we have, we think with justice, called the madness and folly of the Prince, also render him less to be feared: two such utter failures are not likely to inspire a third attempt. Imprisonment for life is a dreadful doom for a young, and as the Prince is said to be, a gallant and generous spirit; he appears to have been sufficiently punished for the past, nor do we think he need be much feared for the future. Neither can it be forgotten that there are very reasonable grounds for suspecting that in the descent on Boulogne, the Prince was less the chief mover in the affair than the victim of cleverer heads than his own; that, in short, he was trapped into the absurd undertaking by the intrigues of the French police. We wish the Prince could have been included in the present amnesty; but because it is not so, we will not the less give our approbation to the spirit that has extended pardon to so many others.

THE last packet from Rio has brought what is supposed to be a copy of the New Brazilian Tariff. Some doubt yet exists as to whether it is not a mere copy of the form that was struck off for private circulation among the resident merchants at Rio, in order to collect their opinions with respect to it. Our treaty with the Brazils expires next month, when this new Tariff, whatever may be its provisions, will come into operation. It occupies fifty-three folio pages, and its principle is that of levying specific duties, that of levying them *ad valorem* being, it is said, totally abandoned. A low range of duty will be levied on all imported articles considered of the first necessity, while on those considered of a higher quality and higher price, the duty will be heavier. A great drawback on the working efficacy of the Tariff, is the fact that "the valuations are to be arbitrarily made by the officers of the Custom House, and it is concluded, that in many cases this will run the duty up to not less than fifty per cent."

The French and Spaniards are both fanatically possessed in favour of an intricate and oppressive custom-house system, seeming to think that commerce was intended to support the officers of these establishments, not that the custom-house officials should merely be the servants of commerce. It is feared, that if the present tariff is passed, the greater part of the trade of Brazil will be driven into the hands of the contrabandists. This perverse attachment to high duties has already ruined the trade of Spain—is injuring that of France, and has destroyed the wine trade of Portugal. All this is lamentable; but while there is a chance that the scale of duties may be modified before it is brought into operation, we are unwilling to treat a commercial blunder in a valuable customer to the manufacturers of this country, as a *fait accompli*.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE REVENUE.

We have great gratification in stating that the accounts of the Revenue for the quarter ending on the 10th of October (Thursday) present a very large increase, particularly in the Customs, probably owing to the augmented importations under the new Tariff. In that department, the increase is between £400,000 and £500,000, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year.

In the important department of Excise, the accounts appear about the same as in the corresponding quarter of last year.

In the Post-office there is an increase of about £20,000 on the quarter.

In the revenue derived from Stamps and Miscellaneous Taxes there is little variation.

The Property-tax has realised about the same amount as on former quarters, but there will appear a small decrease in consequence of the repayment of moneys to parties who had been improperly assessed.

We congratulate the country upon these results, because the increase of the Revenue affords a certain proof of the improvement in our commerce and trade, and an indication of the augmented resources of the people.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, it is confidently reported, will go to Portsmouth with the King of the French, on his return to France, and witness the embarkation of his Majesty. The Queen, it is said, will remain one night at the official residence of Sir Charles Rowley, the commander-in-chief.

PRESENTS TO HER MAJESTY.—The ponies ridden by her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, during their sojourn at Blair Athol, have arrived at the Royal Mews, Windsor, with the other ponies of her Majesty, having been handsomely presented to their royal riders by Lord Glenlyon. Five roe deer have also been brought from Scotland, presents from the same nobleman.

PRESENT FROM LOUIS PHILIPPE TO HER MAJESTY.—The album which King Louis Philippe proposed to offer to Queen Victoria, in commemoration of her visit to the Chateau d'Eu, is finished; and his Majesty has brought it over with him to be presented at Windsor. It is of unusually large size, being 32 inches by 24, and proportionally thick. It contains thirty-two drawings, by the first French artists, representing the different apartments of the Chateau d'Eu, and scenes and events connected with her Britannic Majesty's visit. To prevent friction, the drawings are let in, and, as it were, framed by thick sheets of Bristol paper. It is splendidly bound in scarlet morocco, by Gouin, bearing the arms of England, within a rich border of the most delicate tooling. The case or box, in which it is enclosed, is covered with rich purple velvet, on which is also impressed the Queen's arms.

THE DUKEDOM OF DORSET.—It is said that her Majesty is about to raise the Earl Delawar to the first rank in the peerage, by reviving in his person the extinct Dukedom of Dorset—the countess being, with the exception of the Countess Amherst, the only surviving representative of John Frederick, third duke, as sister of George, fourth duke, whose melancholy death, by a fall from his horse, occurred on the 14th of February, 1815.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Lady Georgiana Bathurst and the Hon. Captain Liddell, has been honouring the Duke and Duchess of Bedford with her company at Woburn Abbey.

THE VACANT BLUE RIBAND.—The blue riband placed at the disposal of the Premier, by the recent death of the Duke of Grafton, occasions the eighth vacancy that has occurred in the list of Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter since the accession of the present Ministry to office. Few similar instances of so large an amount of patronage have fallen into the hands of the First Minister of the Crown within so short a period of time as to be met with in the annals of the Order.

The Duke of Devonshire's party, at Chatsworth, separated on Tuesday, when the noble duke left that princely seat for Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire. His grace intends to receive a select circle at that ancient seat, expressly for the excellent shooting that estate affords.

Count Nesselrode took his departure from London, on Saturday morning, for Hamburg.

We hear that the preliminaries have been arranged for a matrimonial alliance between the Hon. Captain Boyle, second daughter of the Earl of Cork, and Miss Georgiana Roberts, daughter of the well-known banker of that name. The ceremony will take place during the present month.

The Earl and Countess of Lincoln have arrived in town.

Lord Palmerston arrived at Berlin, on the 1st instant, from Dresden.

Mr. Baillie Cochrane, M.P., is about to lead to the hymeneal altar the eldest daughter of Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Drummond, and grand-daughter to the Duke of Rutland.

ELEVATION OF LORD STANLEY TO THE HOUSE OF PEERS.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains the notification of Lord Stanley's elevation to the peerage, under the title of Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe.

The Hon. Miss Sybella Mary Harris, fourth daughter of the late gallant Lord Harris, died on Sunday, at Southborough, near Tooting, in her 49th year.

MISS PEEL.—Miss Peel is still residing in Eastern-terrace, Brighton. We are happy to say that Miss Peel is now in improved health.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, and several of the Cabinet Ministers, left town on Thursday afternoon by a special train from the terminus of the Great Western Railway for Windsor Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

Sir George Clerk has arrived in town from Scotland.

We are sorry to hear that the Hon. C. A. Murray is still confined to his room at the Pavilion, Brighton, by severe indisposition.

Sir Henry Pottinger has arrived in town from China.

DEATH OF LADY HETTESBURY.—The account of the state of health of Lady Heytesbury published by us last week will have left little hope of her ladyship's recovery, and we regret to say her demise took place on Sunday afternoon, at twenty minutes before four o'clock, at the Vice-regal Lodge, Dublin. The lamented baroness had arrived but a short time in Ireland, when she was attacked by the fatal illness, under the effects of which she laboured so long and painfully. In immediate attendance on her last moments were—his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant; his brother, the Hon. E. H. A'Court, M.P. for Tamworth, Captain in the Navy; her son, the Hon. W. H. Ashe A'Court Holmes, M.P. for the Isle of Wight; the Hon. Miss A'Court, daughter; and Mrs. Penne, sister to the late baroness. Her ladyship was in her 60th year, and second daughter of the Hon. William Henry Bouvier, and grand-daughter of the Earl of Radnor. She was married to his Excellency on the 3rd of October, 1808. She has left two surviving children. Her ladyship was assiduously attended during her illness by Sir Henry H. Marsh, Bart., and Dr. J. Graves, the physician in ordinary to the household, and Dr. George Hatchell.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF DONEGAL.—The noble marquis expired on Saturday morning last, at Ormeau, near Belfast, after a protracted illness. His lordship, George Augustus Chichester, Marquis of Donegal, Viscount of Chichester, and Baron Belfast (Viscount Fisherwick, in England), lieutenant of the county Donegal, Knight of St. Patrick, &c., was born in 1769, and was consequently in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Earl of Belfast, lieutenant of the county Antrim.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

ELECTION OF VICE-CHANCELLOR OF OXFORD.

On Tuesday morning at one o'clock the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, preceded by the Esquire and Yeoman Bedels, and attended by nearly all the heads of Colleges and halls, and a large number of other doctors in divinity, law, and medicine, went in procession from the Clarendon to the theatre, when, having taken their seats, the Chancellor's letter, nominating Dr. Symonds, Warden of Wadham College, to be Vice-Chancellor for the year ensuing, was read by the Senior Proctor, and submitted to the approbation of the House.

Some members having called out "non-placet," the Vice-Chancellor stated that he had the Chancellor's permission to take a scrutiny, which immediately commenced, at the end of which the numbers were as follow:—

Placets	882
Non-placets	183
Majority	699

The new Vice-Chancellor was then admitted into office, on taking the customary oaths, and after a very appropriate address, nominated as Pro Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's College, and late Vice-Chancellor.

Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College; Dr. Plumtree, Master of University College; Dr. Radford, Rector of Lincoln College, were also sworn in.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 5.—CLARE HALL.—G. Suffield, B.A., has just been elected a Fellow, on the Borage foundation. Congregations will be held on the following days of the ensuing Michaelmas Term:—Wednesday, Oct. 16, at eleven; Wednesday, Oct. 30, at eleven; Wednesday, Nov. 13, at eleven; Wednesday, Nov. 27, at eleven; Wednesday, Dec. 11, at eleven; Monday, Dec. 16, end of term, at ten.

The Bishop of Ely has presented the munificent donation of £100 towards the endowment of St. Paul's new church, at Cambridge, which is to be consecrated on the 17th instant by the right rev. prelate.

The Archbishop of York has presented the Rev. Francis Orpen Morris, B.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Cleveland, to the vicarage of Nafferton, Yorkshire.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol intends to consecrate the new Church in Clifton Park on Tuesday next.

MUNIFICENT GIFT.—The late George Maude, Esq., of Middlewood Hall, near Darfield, has left the sum of £1000 to be appropriated to the repairs of Darfield Church.

On Thursday week the new church at Wood-green, in the parish of Tottenham, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London.

HARROW SCHOOL.—Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, head master of this institution, the prebendal stall in Westminster, vacant by the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Bayley. Two other prebends in Westminster Abbey are vacant, but, according to the regulations of the Ecclesiastical Commission, are not to be filled up.

CHURCH RATES.—The parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, has agreed to a church rate of threepence by a majority of 48.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.—It is generally supposed that the 23rd instant will be the day on which her Majesty will visit the City, on the occasion of opening the Royal Exchange. The number of persons to be invited to dinner will not exceed 1300. The collation is to be cold. According to the present arrangements, it is intended that her Majesty should enter at the west end of the building. It is impossible to finish every part of the works; the portions left unfinished will, therefore, be covered with crimson cloth. As the time is too short for the statue of her Majesty to be finished, it is arranged that the model shall be fixed up for the occasion, and it is now undergoing a process of enamelling, to make it appear like marble. The large commemorative medal, to be presented to her Majesty, the royal family, and others, will not be ready; but the smaller silver medal, of the size of half-a-crown, is already finished, and will be given to the company who are invited.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—A Court of Aldermen was held on Wednesday, when Mr. Sheriff Sidney was sworn in as alderman of Billingsgate ward. Some conversation ensued in consequence of the non-attendance of Mr. Salomons, to be sworn in as alderman of Portoken ward; and ultimately the Lord Mayor postponed the question of Mr. Salomons appearing to take upon himself the office till Tuesday next. The Court unanimously agreed to an address of congratulation and welcome to Louis Philippe.

LATE MOORS OF BUSINESS IN THE METROPOLIS.—A very numerous and respectfully-attended meeting, called by the Metropolitan Drapers' Association, was held on Wednesday night at Exeter Hall, to adopt means to discourage the practice of keeping open shops in the metropolis to a late hour. Mr. Sheriff Sidney was in the chair, the Lord Mayor having been prevented from attending. Resolutions were agreed to expressive of the opinion that protracted hours of business were unnecessary, and that they sacrificed the health, morals, and spiritual interests of the assistants. A donation of twenty guineas from Mr. Hitchcock, of St. Paul's Churchyard, was announced, accompanied by the intimation that that gentleman's establishment now closes at seven o'clock. Mr. Hitchcock, it appears, has stated that in his large establishment, since the introduction of the shorter hours, the greatest improvement had taken place. So cheerful and assiduous were his young men, that he could actually carry on his business with fewer assistants than when they were jaded by excessive labour. A resolution was also passed pledging the meeting to adopt all necessary steps to abridge the hours of business in shops, and to discountenance the practice of evening shopping.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—Thursday last the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this Company was held at the London Tavern; Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P. for Huntingdon, in the chair. The report read by the Secretary stated that the expectations formerly held out by the Directors have been fully realised, and that the concern is in every respect steadily and surely improving. The surplus of the half-year had considerably exceeded that of the former. Since the last meeting the debt of the Company had been further reduced £20,000; and the Directors intend to pay off the loan of £50,000 the 4th of February, being now the remaining balance of the Company's debt. The only matter affecting insurance that had occurred during the year was the recent circumstance of the Tay striking upon Cador Reef. The ship, however, being but slightly damaged, the casualty is likely to prove less injurious to the Company than might at first have been anticipated. After some reference to the future repairing of ships, &c., the report stated that the plan of packet routes, which had now been fifteen months in operation, had given great satisfaction, both to her Majesty's Government and to the Colonies—the ships arriving at and departing from all the numerous places comprehended in the scheme with the utmost regularity. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having recently required that the mails to and from Jamaica, Santa Martha, Carthagena, Chaguan, and St. Juan de Nicaragua, shall be conveyed by steam instead of a sailing vessel, will involve the necessity for building a new steam-ship. It appeared that the total receipts were, £174,927 16s. 8d. Deducting the disbursements, a balance of £66,157 14s. 9d. remained. After some discussion, the report was agreed to.

THE LONDON DOCKS.—Great progress is being made in the works and improvements at this great commercial establishment. The splendid new warehouse in course of erection, facing the wool-warehouse and abutting on the west quay, on the site where the superintendent's office and baggage-warehouse originally stood, is rapidly advancing towards completion. That portion of the new warehouse facing the wool-warehouse is already finished and roofed, it not being intended to carry that part higher than the warehouse on the opposite side. The portion alluded to stands on the site of the range of shops which formerly stood between the outer and inner gates, being emporiums for nautical instruments, ship-tackle, &c., well known to commercial men and persons having business at that place of traffic. The other portion of the warehouse is of great extent and strength, consisting of several floors, for the housing of tea, &c. Spacious vaults have also been made underneath this warehouse.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The week ending on Saturday last, the 5th inst., was one of the most salubrious of the present year, and the number of deaths is accordingly considerably below the average at this season. The total

number, from all causes, in a population of 1,915 104 was last week only 901—a decrease of 29 upon the average of the last five autumns. There is still, however, a larger proportion than ordinary of deaths from epidemic diseases, the number under this head last week being 257, while the average of the last five autumns is not higher than 191. In sporadic diseases and in those affecting the lungs, there is a perceptible decrease, and it is principally by smallpox that the increased mortality from epidemics is occasioned. The number of deaths recorded under this head last week is 51, while the average is only 17.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—A reduction of a halfpenny, and in some instances of a penny, in the price of the four-pound loaf, was made by several bakers on Wednesday. The prices at which the seconds, or household, bread is sold at in the metropolis vary considerably. It is strange that the best bread can be obtained in Gravesend at 6½d. to 7d. per 4lb loaf—20 per cent. less than in London.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN THE BOROUGH MARKET.—A fire of a very alarming character broke out on Monday night, behind the London-road, Southwark, on which was erected a number of shops, occupied by various tradesmen, and known as St. George's Market. The fire first took place in the stalls of Mr. Barrett, a butcher, and the buildings were totally destroyed. About a dozen other buildings, in the whole one hundred feet long by thirty-five feet wide, and used as butchers' stalls, and miscellaneous tradesmen's sheds in the market, were also destroyed, with the contents. The buildings were insured, but the contents were not insured.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MONUMENT TO DR. DALTON.—At a recent meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester the following resolution was come to:—"That it is desirable that a simple and suitable memorial should be placed in the cemetery at Ardwick, over the mortal remains of this illustrious philosopher and exemplary Christian; and that it is most desirable to found a professorship of chemistry in some public institution in Manchester, to be named the 'Daltonian Professorship,' one object of which shall be to illustrate the atomic theory and the discoveries of Dalton, in connection with other branches of physical science."

MUNICIPAL LEGACY.—The late James Heyworth, Esq., of Everton, has bequeathed a legacy of £10,000 to his principal clerk, as a testimony of the value which he placed on that gentleman's faithful services for a number of years.

SUDDEN DEATH OF LADY HAYTER AT BRIGHTON.—On Tuesday evening a jury was empanelled at Brighton to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Lady Hayter, wife of Sir George Hayter. Her ladyship had been staying for the last fortnight in Brighton, and on Sunday afternoon she went to see her niece, in the Montpelier-road, with the intention of spending the remainder of the day with her. Soon after she arrived at the residence of her niece, she was taken in a fit, and in less than four hours she was a corpse. Medical aid was called in, but it was of no avail. Her ladyship was sixty-six years of age. She had been in a delicate state of health, but not to say ill. The jury being satisfied that she died from natural causes, returned a verdict to that effect.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—There was a very good demand for yarn on Tuesday; and, as the market was very bare of stock, rather higher prices were in many cases obtained, and purchasers were desirous of making contracts for future delivery. The goods market, also, was very firm, and full prices were paid for nearly all descriptions of cloth.—The Rochdale Flannel Market was very dull on Monday, the demand very limited, and prices rather wavering. There is the same inactivity in the wool market, but prices remain firm.

JAMES COCKBURN BELANEY.—Letters have been received from the Home Office, expressive of the regret of Sir James Graham at the outrages that have been committed against the person and property of Mr. Belaney since his return to North Sunderland. The Government has joined in offering a reward of £100 for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders who set fire to his dwelling-house on the evening of the 18th ult., and her Majesty's gracious pardon to any accomplice informant. An inspector of police has been sent down to inquire into the nature and particulars of the recent outrages. He has been actively engaged, and has laid informations against Mr. George Gray Bell, the late clerk of the firm of Robson and Skelly, and three other persons of the names of Stevenson, Brown, and Galligan, as principals at the incendiary fire of the 10th ult. The Rev. Dixon Clark, of Bedford, a magistrate for the district, after hearing a part of the evidence collected by the inspector, granted warrants for the immediate apprehension of the parties. A warrant was also granted to search the dwelling house of Mr. Bell, for property belonging to Mr. Belaney, which he is charged with having improperly taken away.

THE ACCIDENT AT HASWELL COLLIERY.—On Wednesday the inquest on the bodies of those who fell victims to the late explosion was resumed, and, after a very long and minute examination of witnesses, the inquiry was once more adjourned to Friday (yesterday). Professors Faraday and Lyall have been sent down by the Government to assist in the inquiry. Both these scientific gentlemen have arranged to go down the Haswell pit to inspect the workings. On Tuesday night a meeting was held at the Lecture-room, Nelson-street, Newcastle, to devise means for alleviating the distress of those families whom the recent awful occurrence had left destitute. Some excellent appeals were made in behalf of the destitute families of the sufferers, and a committee was formed to organize a subscription for them.

INCENDIARISM IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—An incendiary fire occurred at Sudbrook, near Ancaster, on Sunday morning last; a stack of straw, the property of Charles Allix, Esq., of Willoughby Hall, was entirely consumed.

SERIOUS FIRE NEAR GRAVESSEND.—On Wednesday night a fire of a very alarming character, broke out at the premises belonging to Mr. Mace, farmer, in Parry-street, about one mile and a half this side of Gravesend. That part in which the fire commenced was the homestead, in which stood a vast number of ricks of great value. The flames next extended to several other stacks, also to a large building, upwards of 100 feet long by 50 wide, and filled with grain; then to a number of pea ricks, and from thence to the piggeries. The flames, by a quarter past ten, were ascending into the air several hundred feet, and large flakes of fire were wafted into the stables and cart-houses, all of which were blazing away in a manner truly awful. The progress of the fire was subdued after some time, but the value of the property consumed amounts to some thousands of pounds.

FATAL ACCIDENT WITH FIRE-ARMS.—A dreadful event occurred in the parish of English Bicknor, Gloucestershire, on Tuesday last. Lieut.-Col. Charles Davies, of Bicknor Court, was shooting near that place, and, in the act of getting over a hedge, his gun, becoming entangled in the briars, went off and lodged the contents of both barrels in his right side. He immediately fell, and, on the keeper (who was accompanying him) coming to his side, and attempting to raise him, exclaimed, "It is of no use, I am a dead man!" He then prayed earnestly for mercy on his soul, and on the souls of his relations. The keeper ran to the village for assistance, but before he could return the unfortunate gentleman had breathed his last. Deceased had been for forty years in the service of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay establishment.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The Hon. Hely Hutchinson was the chairman of the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday. The whole proceedings were flat and uninteresting. Mr. Maurice O'Connell informed the meeting that the "Liberator" was in the enjoyment of strong health and buoyant spirits. He intended writing to the Association this week, and on Monday next, he (Mr. M. O'Connell) hoped to have a long letter to read to them from his father. (Cheers.) The hon. member then proceeded to acknowledge subscriptions, and to pay handsome compliments, as he went along, to all who had been so charitably disposed as to send them a donation.—Mr. O'Neil Daunt, who has not for some time made his appearance in the hall, next acknowledged a sum of £50 from the county Clare. (Great cheering.)—Mr. William Charles O'Connell, the London "Inspector-General," or chief of all the Repeal tag gatherers, next came forward, and gave an account of his stewardship.—Mr. Maurice O'Connell, after handing in subscriptions from Liverpool and Manchester, proceeded to give an account of a meeting of Repeal wardens which he had convened on the previous afternoon (Sunday). They were determined (he added) to have a warden and collector for every street in Dublin. There were eight hundred streets in the city, and by very moderate exertions, they calculated that they could raise £200 weekly within these precincts.—Mr. O'Neil Daunt dwelt at great length upon the subject of Repeal.—Mr. Grattan followed, in a long speech.—The amount of rent was upwards of £600.

HEALTH OF MR. O'CONNELL.—A letter from Darrynane, describes Mr. O'Connell as in the enjoyment of excellent health, and as occupied during the greater part of the day hunting with his celebrated beagles.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—A letter from Roscrea states that the driver of Mr. Latouche, residing near Wal town, was fired at on Sunday night, and wounded mortally.

MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN AT CALAIS.—A sad event has placed all Calais in movement. The Commissaire of Police for Passports, M. Sullier, had been drinking on Sunday night with a Mr. Thorne, an English surgeon, at which time they were apparently on very friendly terms; when, about one o'clock in the morning, they went to the commissioner's office together, for what reason is not known, when a dispute arose, and the commissaire stabbed the other to the heart with a poniard, which, after some search, was discovered in the office. Mr. Thorne fell on the floor, and died instantly. He was a quiet man, who has resided at Calais several years, and has left a widow and several children. M. Sullier was a man not much liked in the town from his habit of drinking, and in consequence he showed at times some rudeness of manners. There is a report that M. Sullier owed Mr. Thorne money lost at cards. However, all is uncertain, and probably will ever remain so, no one having been present at the dispute. M. Sullier spoke English remarkably well, and had formerly been an actor. The murderer was given into the custody of the gens d'armes, who detained him at his own house till the arrival of the Procureur du Roi from Boulogne. An investigation has been made of the affair by the Procureur du Roi, at the Town-hall (the body of the deceased being in the apartment, according to the law in France), before the Mayor and the second Commissary of Police. This investigation was private, and lasted till half-past ten o'clock at night, when it would appear there was thought to be sufficient circumstantial evidence against M. Salier, as he was sent off under a guard to the prison of Boulogne, and from thence he will be transferred to St. Omer, and tried in the course of next month. M. Salier has not admitted his guilt, but, during the investigation, constantly alleged that he had no recollection of any of the acts imputed to him. Dr. Thorne has left a widow and three children, objects of great commiseration.

POLICE.

CRIME AND DISTRESS.—Two cases have occurred this week which exhibit in a lamentable point of view the effects of poverty. The first took place at Queen-square Police-office on Tuesday, when Sarah Baker, a miserable-looking woman, who appeared to be upwards of seventy years of age, was charged with stealing a half-quarter loaf from the shop of Mrs. Wallace, a baker, 5, Camera-street, Chelsea. The son of the prosecutrix stated that she was sitting in the parlour that morning, when he saw the prisoner enter the shop, and take a half-quarter loaf from the counter, with which she walked out. He followed, and finding the bread under her shawl, gave her into custody. Prisoner, in reply to the charge, said that she was very sorry, but that starvation had induced her to do it. She had lately been at work in some market gardens, but there being nothing now for her to do in that way, she had become much distressed; she added, that she was ready to faint away from hunger. A friend of the shopkeeper's said that she had been frequently before robbed, and could ill afford it, as she was a widow with a large family; she did not wish to press for any very severe punishment on the prisoner. Mr. Bond said that being hungry was no excuse in this country for theft; if people were distressed they could always go to their workhouse, where they could get relief. If everybody were allowed to go into a shop and help themselves, tradesmen would soon be ruined. He must commit the prisoner for trial.—Committed accordingly.—The second case, which was heard before the Magistrates at Bromley, on Monday, exhibited another instance of the commission of crime to insure temporary shelter in a prison. Such cases as these afford matter for serious reflection. In the latter instance the accused was a wretched-looking fellow, named Joseph Tyrrell, who was charged with stealing two pounds of bread, value 3½d., the property of Mr. White, a baker, at Bromley.—The complainant deposed that the prisoner walked into his shop, and asked for a half-quarter loaf. He handed him one across the counter, and the prisoner immediately seized it, and began to devour it. He tried to take it away from him, but it was of no use, and the prisoner told him that he had no money to pay him for the bread, and he might do what he pleased with him.—The master of the Bromley union workhouse said that the prisoner was admitted into the establishment on Sunday night, as a casual pauper, and his supper was given to him. He refused to get up until half-past seven o'clock in the morning, and, as he then declared he would not do any work, he was turned out of the house.—The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said that he had committed the offence in order that he might be sent to prison. He was suffering under disease, and was anxious to be sent to gaol, where he should have an opportunity of being cured.—The Bench said they did not think a charge of felony could be supported. It was clear, however, that the prisoner had brought himself within the provisions of the Vagrant Act, and they should, therefore, commit him for one month to the House of Correction. It will be remarked that the offence in both cases was that of stealing bread to appease the cravings of hunger.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.—At Queen-square Police Office on Tuesday Mary Ann Willis, a very genteel-looking female, between thirty and forty years of age, who refused to give her address, was charged with shoplifting. It appeared from the evidence of James Robert Streak, shopman to Mr. Robinson, of 19, Tottil-street, pawnbroker, that the prisoner, who had frequently been a purchaser at their shop, came in on Monday afternoon, and made an arrangement for the payment of three shirts which she had selected about a fortnight before. After depositing those which were pinned together in a bundle, in her pocket, she requested to be shown some others, and several were produced. In consequence of her having removed her basket from the counter to the floor, and having, while it was there, placed, as the shopman suspected, something in it, he desired her to produce the shirts she had bought, as he wished to look at the mark on them. Prisoner produced the three shirts; but, on his stating that he was not satisfied, she said she would look in again, and was about to quit the shop, when he insisted on inspecting her basket, and there found a shirt similar to those he had been showing her. Prisoner, then exclaimed, "Oh, pray forgive me; I own I have done wrong. Oh, think of my children!" A policeman was sent for, and she was given into custody. Prisoner, who had been evidently well brought up, assured the magistrate that the fourth shirt must have been taken up with the others, and placed in the basket by accident. She was, she declared, innocent of any intention of stealing it, and had never had the slightest imputation on her character before. A respectable-looking man, who described himself as a master tailor, stepped forward, and said he had known the prisoner for upwards of a twelvemonth. She was most respectably connected, but had experienced great reverses. Her husband, who was a traveller, was at present out of town, and prisoner had supported herself by dressmaking, and had worked for his wife.—Mr. Bond inquired whether he had ever been to her house?—The tradesman stated that he had.—Mr. Bond asked whether he ever saw any indication of distress there?—The tradesman replied in the negative. She had a house very nicely furnished, and there were several lodgers there. He had always heard her spoken of as a highly respectable woman, and believed her to be unimpeachably honest.—Mr. Bond said it was his duty to commit the prisoner for trial.

FORGING THE MARKS OF THE GOLDSMITH'S COMPANY.—At Bow-street on Tuesday a young man was charged under the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 22 (the new act for preventing frauds and abuses in marking gold and silver wares), with having feloniously sold a gilt metal watch, bearing a forged mark of the Goldsmiths' Company, to William Davis, of 3, Red Lion-court, Russell-court, Drury-lane. The prisoner gave the name of Henry Williams, but he is known to some of the police-officers by the name of Rutter. The complainant (a Jew) stated that the prisoner, who resided at 20, Russell-court, Drury-lane, made some purchases of him about a week ago, amounting to £2 17s., and desired him to call for the money at his residence. He did so on several occasions, but was invariably told that the prisoner was not at home. On Friday last, however, he contrived to see him, and, after some conversation, it was agreed that the complainant should receive a watch, produced by the prisoner, and represented as of standard gold, for £6, and the following day (Saturday) was fixed for the settlement of the affair, at a public-house in Coxwell-treet, where it was duly handed over to him on payment of the balance. The watch was afterwards taken to Mr. Sharpe, the deputy warden of the Goldsmiths' Company, by whom the mark was pronounced a forgery. Mr. Sharpe said, that the watch was composed of gilt metal, and bore the fraudulent stamp both upon the interior and outer cases. Sergeant Chadwick said he found on the prisoner duplicates for four watches that had been pawned as genuine, and on breaking open a box in his room, 28 duplicates for various articles, 14 of which related to gold and silver watches, pawned within the last two months. The prisoner, who intimated his wish to reserve his defence, was remanded for a week.

THE AMERICAN GOUGING SYSTEM.—At Lambeth-street police office, Wednesday, William Duval, an American sailor on board the Prince Oscar, an English vessel at present lying in the London Docks, was charged with the felonious act of "gouging" or forcing one of the eyes of his captain (Lawson) from its socket, and inflicting other injuries upon him. It was proved in evidence that on the preceding afternoon the prisoner was directed to superintend the top-sail sheets of the vessel, and, in doing so, some words took place between him and the chief mate. The prisoner then went towards the captain, who was on deck, and demanded his wages for some days which were due to him. The captain told him that if he did not conduct himself in a proper manner, he must either go below or on shore. The prisoner became more impudent, upon which Capt. Lawson laid hold of him to put him out of the vessel, and a struggle ensued, during which the prisoner made use of the most violent exclamations, and, amongst other things, said, "Only let me get once clear, and I'll do for you." The prisoner managed to overpower the captain, and got on the top of him, when getting the end of his thumb under the eye, he forced it from the socket. Captain Lawson instantly shrieked, and exclaimed, "Oh, he's got my eye out!" and two of the men on board, who had seen their captain's eye resting upon his cheek, became so sick that some moments elapsed before they could go to his assistance, and secure the prisoner. Captain Lawson, with much presence of mind, replaced his eye in the socket, but, in addition to this injury, it was found he had sprained his ankle. He was removed to the London Hospital, where every attention was paid to him. A certificate was put in, stating that Captain Lawson was not in a fit state to attend to give his evidence, or leave the hospital at present, and it was stated that there were but faint hopes entertained of restoring the sight of his eye. The prisoner, in reply to the charge, carelessly replied, that he was in such a state of mind at the time as to be unable to control his passion, and unconscious of what he did. He was remanded to a future day, when Captain Lawson will be able to attend and prosecute him.

CLAIM AGAINST LOUIS PHILIPPE.—At Marylebone police-office, on Wednesday, a tall athletic Frenchman was introduced to the sitting magistrate (Mr. Rawlinson), who inquired the nature of his business. The applicant (who carried in his hand a great number of papers, some of which were printed): I have to take the liberty, sir, of requesting that you, as a magistrate, will use your best endeavours to get one of my papers presented to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, in order that it may by her be brought under the notice of King Louis Philippe.—It will be remembered that about a fortnight ago the applicant attended at one of the city police-courts, for the purpose of obtaining a warrant for the detention of the King, immediately upon his setting foot in England; and it need scarcely be added that the wished-for warrant was not granted. The applicant gave a paper into the hands of the magistrate, which Mr. Rawlinson promised to read. The Frenchman, who seemed highly elated at the magistrate condescending to peruse his appeal to her Majesty in his behalf, bowed respectfully, and then quitted the court. The paper contained a voluminous statement, printed in English and French, in which the writer sets forth certain pecuniary claims on his Majesty the King of the French, for services rendered by him (the applicant) in maintaining and supporting a large number of the most active partisans of the great Revolution of July 1830. The applicant, in very energetic language, mixed with no slight share of bombast, entreats her Majesty to use her influence with her royal guest to induce him to recognise his claim. The applicant is the same person who, between nine and ten years ago, was brought before the then sitting magistrates, Messrs. Shutt and Hoskins, charged with having caused a mob to assemble in the vicinity of the residence of the French Ambassador, Manchester-square. Upon that occasion the applicant, who was then a vendor of blacking, was mounted upon a donkey caparisoned in a most grotesque manner; and had a quantity of blacking for sale, which, according to bills put forth by him, was manufactured from the bones and blood of the satellites of the hypocrite King Louis Philippe, who had been killed fighting against the Republicans of Lyons. He was then discharged by the magistrates, upon his promising not to cause an obstruction in the streets again.

A BOY BURIED ALIVE.—On Saturday last John Farrow, aged twelve years, was assisting his father to get sand at Cronkeyshaw, about a mile from Rochdale, when a portion fell upon him, and buried him. Immediate exertions were made, but, when got out, he was a corpse.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

There is now an engineer at Bale who is making estimates for constructing a railroad from that city to Olten, traversing the mountains of the Jura, and having branches at Zurich, Lucerne, and Solothurn.

A day or two ago 100 shares in the Thames Tunnel upon which £30 each had been paid, amounting, to £3000, were sold to an extensive shareholder at the exceedingly low price of six shillings per £50 share, realising only £30, and £4970 less than had been paid for them. The sale was a *bona fide* one, the shares having been put up by the executors of a deceased gentleman.

The Oporto papers announce the assassination of a Judge on the 17th ult., at Cruz, in the district of Paredes. He was shot in the back as he entered his house at nightfall, and died on the spot. The murderer escaped.

The manufactures of cambrics and lawns, formerly so flourishing in the rural districts between Valenciennes and Cambrai, is declining from day to day. The linen manufactures are almost superseded everywhere by those of cotton. At the commencement of the Restoration 350,000 pieces of cambric were manufactured every year. At present not more than 90,000 pieces are manufactured, the value of which is about 3,960,000 francs.

The whole of the tribes of that part of the coast of Arabia, under Osman Pasha, the Turkish Governor, have revolted against the Porte. A force of between 3000 and 4000 has been sent against them.

Mr. Gordon, the English Consul at Havre, died on Saturday, in that town, of an illness which had confined him to his bed for some days.

Accounts have been received of the murder of the captain and two of the crew of the French merchant vessel l'Indien, by the natives of one of the islands in the Gulf of Bengal. The captain and two men had left the vessel in a boat, to take soundings of the coast, and not returning, they were sought for by the rest of the crew, who found them lying murdered on the shore, and stripped of their clothing.

A farmer in Leicestershire found a wasp's nest the other day on the roof of his house, and he put it, wasps and all, into a sack, intending to throw the whole into a pond. Some thieves stole the sack from the door of the farmhouse, and, on their opening it to inspect their booty, the wasps flew out, settling on them and amply punishing them for the theft.

Recent accounts from Rio announce an attempt at suicide by M. de Seantz, Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires of Sweden at the Brazilian Court, but the dose of arsenic by which he had hoped to effect his purpose was, it appears, too strong, and did not effect the intended object. The cause of his desperate act was said to be his dismissal from his post. He is said to have been much beloved by the ex-King of Sweden.

The Liverpool papers say that the practicability of connecting the opposite shores of the Mersey by a stupendous chain bridge is under consideration.

We learn from Naples, 27th ult., that great preparations are making there for the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale, who is expected at Naples about the end of this month.

The *New Hamburg Gazette* gives a Berlin letter of the 27th ult., containing a strange report that pardon has been offered to Tsch, who attempted to assassinate the King of Prussia, on condition of his transporting himself to one of the British penal colonies, where the English government has promised to keep him.

Joseph Capper, the well-known Chartist blacksmith, of Tunstall, Staffordshire, convicted of sedition at the special commission in 1842, was released from the county gaol on Monday last, after undergoing his term of two years' imprisonment.

An approaching eruption of Mount Vesuvius is feared, from the crater being full of burning lava, and the surrounding springs quite dry.

It appears by a letter from Vienna, that the Emperor of Austria has positively ordered the suppression of lotteries in his states from the 1st of January next.

The long-pending law suits between Sir Richard Dobson, Knt., and Mr. Sutton, on the one side, and the watermen of Greenwich on the other, relative to the pier at Greenwich, have been finally decided by Sir John Bailey, Bart., to whom they were referred at Maidstone assizes in March last, in favour of the watermen.

Several of the papers this week have given an account of the death of the infidel preacher and writer, the Rev. Robert Taylor, which is stated to have taken place at Tours in France last month. He had renounced, or professed to have renounced, his deistical principles. Mr. Taylor was for some time in a declining state of health. He was 52 years of age. He had written several works, and has left, it is said, a mass of manuscript on the subject of revealed religion.

Some excitement has been caused at Mayence in consequence of the approaching trial of the young Prince of Leiningen for striking the wife of a toll-keeper of a drawbridge. The Prince, who had crossed the river in a boat, refused to pay the toll, and the blow was struck during an altercation that ensued. The Prince is a member of a former reigning family in Germany, is related to several royal families, and also closely allied to the royal family of England.

A memorial recently agreed to at a meeting at Gateshead, was transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with a view to obtaining the pardon of Frost, Williams, and Jones; but Mr. Phillips replied, on behalf of Sir James Graham, that the right hon. baronet expressed his regret that there was no sufficient ground to justify him, consistently with his public duty, in advising her Majesty to comply with his prayer.

The railroad from Nuremberg to Bamberg was opened on the 1st inst.

Dr. Justus Liebig is now on a visit to Edinburgh, and the freedom of the city has been conferred upon him.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated October 2, states that a Spanish war schooner, having refused to show her colours, was on the previous day fired into and sunk, while making for Algeiras. The crew were saved.

The day for the laying of the first stone of the Birkenhead Docks is now definitively fixed, we understand, for Wednesday, the 23d instant, when Sir Philip De M. G. Egerton, M.P. for South Cheshire, will officiate on the occasion.

A Brussels paper, speaking of the refusal of the Belgian Government to confirm the sale of the British Queen, says that the second attempt to sell it does not prove favourable; it is thought that it will be given up to the Navy Board to be taken to pieces.

Lord Ashley is making a tour through Lancashire to inquire into the operation of the Factory Act. Last Monday he visited several of the establishments in Bolton.

Jocosot, the Sauk chief, who was presented to Queen Victoria, and her royal court a few weeks since, died of consumption on the 3rd of September, in Cleveland, Ohio, far from home and relatives, but kindly provided for by a benevolent family residing in Cleveland. He was 35 years of age. There is every reason to believe that he died of consumption, brought on by the dissipation of civilised life.

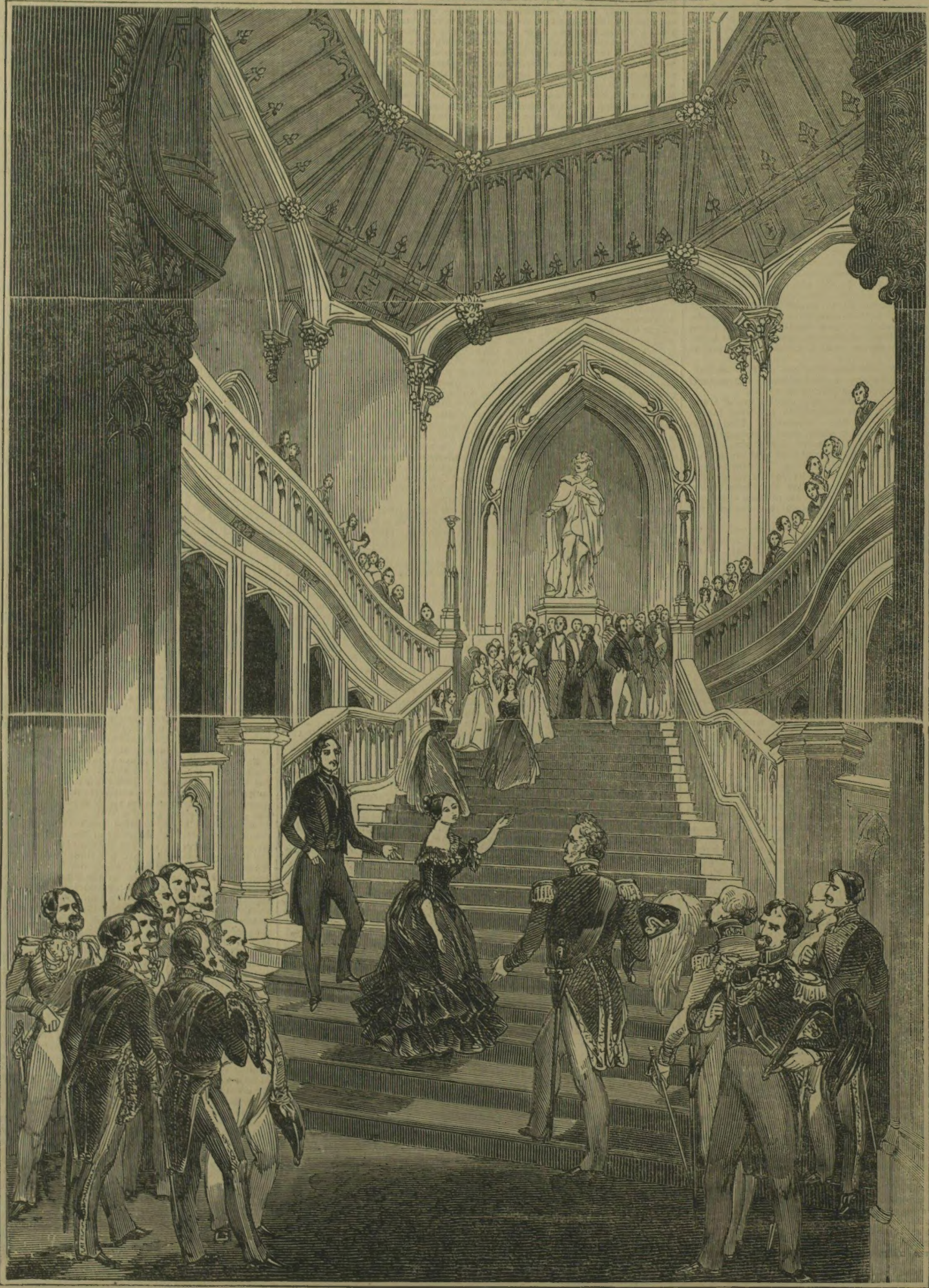
On Thursday week, died at Etwell-hall, Major-General Cotton, in his 67th year. He entered the army at the age of 19, in 1797, as ensign of the 5th Foot. DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR JOHN POO BEREFOORD, BART., K.C.B. and G.C.H.—This distinguished flag-officer expired on Wednesday, at the Hall, Bedale, Yorkshire, after a protracted illness. The deceased Admiral Sir John Poo Beresford, Bart., was born in 1769, and was illegitimate son of George first Marquis of Waterford, and brother of Viscount Beresford. Sir John at an early age entered the navy, as the date of his entry is in the year 1782.

EXTENSION OF THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—A special general meeting of the shareholders in the Midland Railway Company, was held at the station on Tuesday, to consider various projects brought forward by the Board of Directors, for authorising the construction of several lines, with the view of protecting the Company from what they consider the "aggressions" of the promoters of the great line of railway communication from London to York. George Stenson, Esq., chairman of the board, presided, and the following projects were submitted to the meeting:—"1. A railway from the same line at Swinton, by Doncaster, Bawtry, Newark and Lincoln. 2. From the same line at Swinton, by Doncaster, Bawtry, and Gainsborough to Lincoln, and thence passing near Boston, Spalding, and Wisbeach, to join the Eastern Counties Railway at March; and 3. A railway from the Midland, at Syston, by the way of Oakham and Stamford to Peterborough." To carry out these schemes it is proposed to raise an additional capital of £2,500,000, by the creation of 62,500 shares of £40 each. This proposition was received with the utmost enthusiasm by the meeting, and the directors were authorised to order the necessary surveys to be made, and to take the proper steps to go to Parliament next session. An arrangement lately entered into with the directors of the Sheffield and Rotherham Railway was also unanimously confirmed.

LECTURES ON THE EAR.—Mr. Curtis, in recently commencing his autumnal course of lectures on the ear at the Royal Dispensary, Dean-street, Soho, discussed the improvements and discoveries recently introduced in aural surgery, and described what, in a recent visit to Paris, he had become acquainted with. Amongst other illustrations of the science of aural surgery the lecturer exhibited the nerves of the ear, and showed their minute ramifications by means of Cary's double achromatic microscope. He then went more minutely into the curative processes of various diseases of the organs of hearing, describing the nature and application of ligatures, the forceps, &c.; and showed how Herpes, and other cutaneous affections of the auricle, are removed by the anthracocall, and in what manner Tinnitus Aurium is made to yield to the internal administration of Arica Montana and Imperatoria Ostruthium, combined with the valerianate of zinc and the citrate and lactate of iron. The lecturer also described the uses of Gruber's speculum, a lamp for viewing the meatus and membrane of the tympanum, and the use of the cephaloscope to judge of the normal and abnormal sounds in the organ of hearing. He concluded by adverting to the mode of treating the deaf and dumb; and advocated a system in which endeavours should be made to develop the latent sense of hearing in patients, instead of supplying a substitute for such sense, and thereby confirming deafness, instead of curing it.

MASQUERADE AT Vauxhall Gardens.—There was a masquerade at these gardens on Wednesday evening, and the conductors of the entertainment had evidently used their best endeavours to satisfy their guests. Masquerades in England are generally rather dull affairs, however, and the amusement must depend more upon the patrons themselves than upon those who project them. Those present seemed to feel this, and consequently vast exertions were made to induce mirth; it was, however, of rather a paltry description. There was no lack of characters, some of which were well supported, and upon the whole, the entertainment passed off satisfactorily for all parties.

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO QUEEN VICTORIA.



GRAND STAIRCASE, WINDSOR CASTLE—HER MAJESTY RECEIVING 'HER ROYAL' GUESTS.



THE CRIMSON DRAWING-ROOM:—INTRODUCTION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE TO THE INFANT ROYAL FAMILY.

(Continued from page 229.)
England and the Insignia of France (the latter copied from "the Charter," entwined with bay and laurel; together with the crest of France, the black cock, and the motto of St. Michael.

Shortly after, the Queen and Prince Albert, the King of the French, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duke de Montpensier entered the White Room, where a *déjeuner* was served to the august circle. The other distinguished visitors and the members of the royal suite were conducted to the Oak Room and the Equerries Rooms, where a *déjeuner* was served.

Dinner was served at seven o'clock in the dining-room. The table was tastefully decorated with *epergnes* of silver gilt filled with artificial flowers, also with vases and other ornaments, and was lighted by gold candelabras with wax lights. George IV.'s magnificent wine-cooler was placed in the centre window of this apartment.

The next of our engravings shows the Grand Corridor, with the royal party proceeding to the banquet. The entire corridor occupies the southern and eastern inner sides of the great quadrangle of the castle, and its entire extent is 500 feet; it communicates with the several private apartments, and at the angle is a beautiful staircase exclusively used by her Majesty. The corridor is cased with

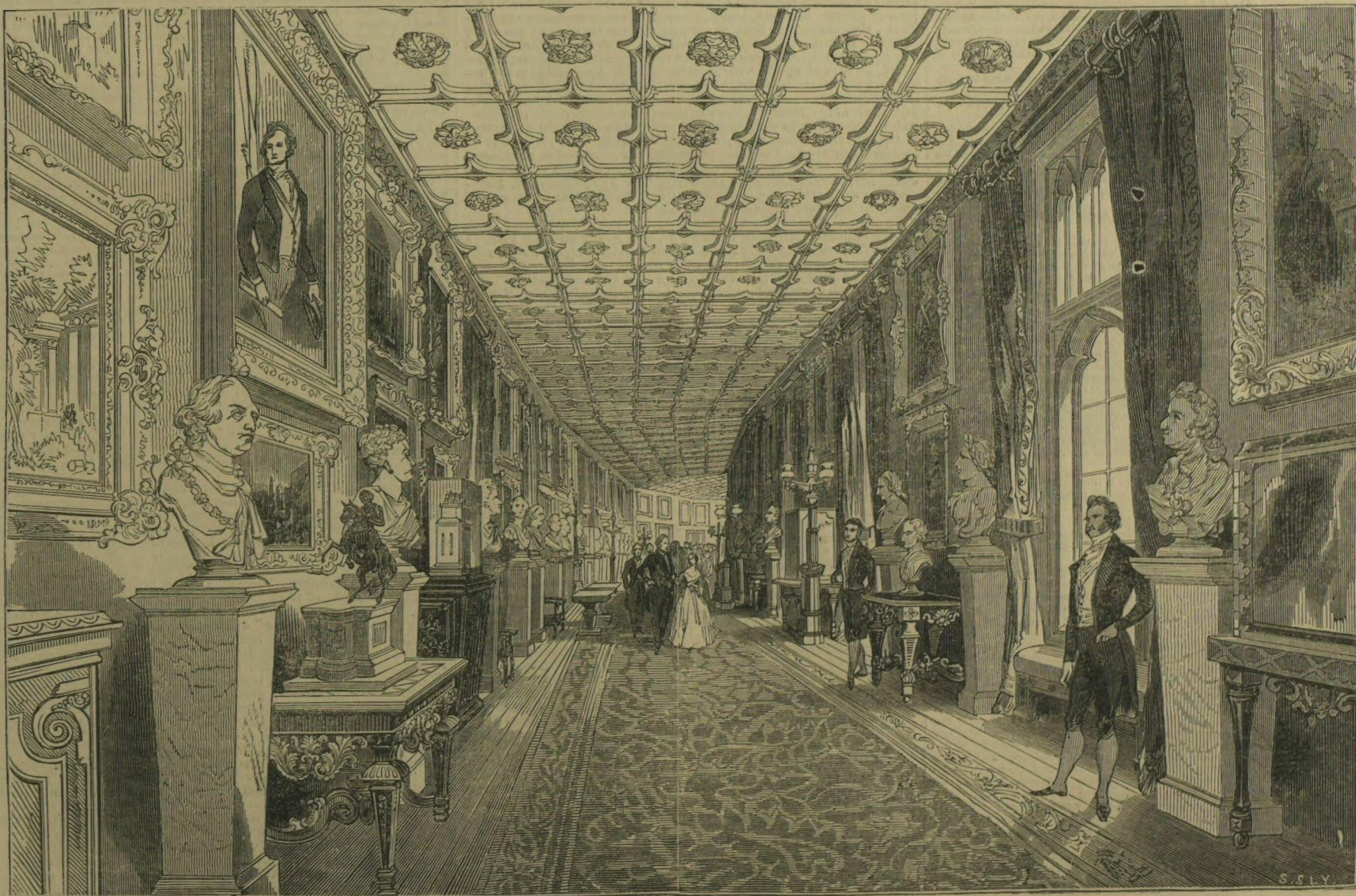
oak, richly carved in the perpendicular style of architecture; the walls are nearly covered with paintings, numbering 100 by Canaletti; and 120 by Zuccarelli; upon the floor are ranged superb candelabras and cabinets, and upon plinths and pedestals five marble busts of distinguished literary characters of the last century, and bronzes of eminent Frenchmen. There are throughout the entire corridor upwards of 200 ebony chairs and stools.

The company included his Majesty Louis Philippe, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, Lady Charlotte Dundas, Countess Wratislaw, the Count and Countess de St. Aulaire, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Delawarr, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Robert Peel, M. Guizot, Admiral de Mackau, Count de Jarnac, General Athalin, General Rumigni, Colonel Dumas, Count de Chabannes, M. Jarnac, Baron de Fain, M. Fauquier, M. Pasquier, an aide-de-camp to the Duke de Montpensier; Viscount Sydney, Lord in Waiting on the King; and Lord Charles Wellesley (Clerk-Marshal), Equerry in Waiting on the King.

The band of the Royal Horse Guards attended during dinner. Her Majesty's private band afterwards attended at the castle.

The wish of her Majesty, as well as that of Louis Philippe, has been to treat

this visit purely as one of a private nature, and consequently the same quiet manner of receiving her guests was adopted as was observed last year. The range of rooms set apart for Louis Philippe are situated in the north wing of the castle, looking immediately upon the manœuvring ground of the Home-park, below the slopes. The suite is that which was recently occupied by his Imperial Majesty of Russia, and is only very slightly altered from the disposition which it received for the Czar's reception. The anti-room, the drawing-room, the private council-room, the library, are all fitted up alike in crimson silk, with the royal insignia embossed in the pattern. The King's bedroom is the blue and silver chamber, which was furnished under the direction of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, whose cypher is embossed or wrought on the pattern of the beautiful blue silk hangings which adorn the walls. The four corner pillars of the bed are each surmounted by a helmet, and the *faueteils* and *canopés* are in the style of furniture in vogue during the time of the Regent D'Orleans. The pictures which adorn the walls of this most unique and splendid suite are mostly masterpieces. The principal drawing-room is hung with the *chefs-d'œuvre* of Rubens, of whom it is well known the superiority of the Windsor collection has enabled her Majesty to become a most competent judge and admirer. Honthorst, Kneller, Holbein, Zucharelli, and some also of the secondary painters of



THE GRAND CORRIDOR:—THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL VISITORS PASSING TO THE BANQUET.

the Flemish school, contribute to the decoration of the remaining apartments and afford ample scope for the indulgence of that refined love of art for which Louis Philippe is so celebrated. In one of the rooms is placed the splendid vase of malachite, presented by the Emperor of Russia, and which is matchless both in size and form. This beautiful work of art is flanked by two tazas of Berlin spar, of fine proportions, presented to her Majesty by the King of Prussia. One of the engravings, at page 233, shows the crimson or principal drawing-room, which is only used upon state occasions. The furniture of this apartment is extremely costly; the screens, chairs, &c., being of carved oak, gilt, and the draperies of satin, embossed velvet. Two of the most interesting pictures are Hopper's portrait of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent; and Winterhalter's portrait of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

THE ROYAL PARTY AT WINDSOR.

The King of the French, who experienced not the slightest fatigue after his long and rapid journey, rose, according to custom, at an early hour on Wednesday morning, and walked for some time on the Slopes, enjoying the magnificent scenery, with which his previous residence in England has rendered him familiar. His Majesty breakfasted in his private apartment, and was visited immediately afterwards by the Queen and Prince Albert.

The King spent some time in viewing the magnificent collection of paintings with which the walls of the principal state apartments are so profusely decorated.

In the afternoon, at three o'clock, his Majesty the King of the French entered the Grand Quadrangle from the Queen's Entrance, accompanied by her Majesty and Prince Albert, and passed through George's Fourth's Gateway, on the South-terrace of the Castle. Their Majesties and his Royal Highness promenade on the South and East Terraces, followed by a party including some of the visitors and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting of the royal suite.

The royal and august party re-entered the Castle, and afterwards quitting it by the Norman-gate, walked down to St. George's Chapel, which their Majesties and the Prince entered. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor received the illustrious visitors, and attended them during their inspection of the different objects of interest within the sacred edifice. Louis Philippe stopped for some minutes before the choir, evidently admiring the splendid carvings, the altarpiece (which is a painting of "The Last Supper," by West) the knights' banners and stalls, and the general picturesque appearance of this portion of the sacred edifice. He proceeded under the organ-loft into the nave; and after visiting the Beaufort, Lincoln, Aldworth, Rutland, and May chapels, and the cenotaph to the memory of the late Princess Charlotte at the north-west corner of the nave, went up the north aisle to the chapter room, which is ornamented with a full-length portrait of Edward III., the founder of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. The King is represented in his robes of state, holding a sword, on which are displayed the crowns of England and France. The two-handed sword of Edward III., which hangs on one side of his portrait, excited the especial attention and curiosity of Louis Philippe and his son, the Duke de Montpensier. This singular weapon, which is nearly seven feet in length, and of great weight, was taken down by the King's special desire, and placed in the hands of his Majesty.

After viewing St. George's Chapel, the august party entered Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel, and afterwards took their departure, attended by the Dean to the entrance.

Passing round the base of the Round Tower, his Majesty Louis Philippe, having the Queen on his arm, accompanied by Prince Albert, and followed by the Royal suites, entered the precincts of the Castle, near St. George's Gate, and walked down the Home park to the Dairy.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Charlotte Dundas, Lady in Waiting, and Colonel Sir George Couper, Comptroller of her Royal Highness's Household, received their Majesties and his Royal Highness at the entrance to Frogmore-house.

His Majesty and the Queen and Prince Albert remained near an hour with the royal Duchess, and then left, followed by the different ladies and gentlemen of their respective suites; the illustrious party returning in pony carriages to the Castle at twenty-five minutes to five o'clock.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier returned to the Castle to dinner from town.

Viscount and Viscountess Canning and Lady Peel arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen.

A grand dinner was given in the evening at seven o'clock, in St. George's Hall, in honour of her Majesty's august visitor. The magnificent service of gold plate was used on the occasion.

The long table on which the dinner was served was covered with magnificent candelabra, épergnes, vases, wine-coolers, and dishes, all of gold or silver gilt. In the centre of the table were épergnes and candelabra, placed alternately; several of the former, of a circular form, being filled with artificial flowers. A row of candelabra, with wax lights, were placed on each side, and beyond these, at both sides of the table, were numerous vases, wine-coolers, and dishes, of the most elegant forms and designs.

At each end of the hall were elevated sideboards of equal dimensions, containing a choice selection from the numerous and valuable articles of plate in the royal treasury, remarkable for their excellence of workmanship, antiquity, or historical interest.

Flaxman's celebrated "Shield of Achilles," "The Armada Urn," and some ancient scones were displayed on the west sideboard; and a large shield sculptured in high relief, with the representation of a battle, and the "Neptune Épergne," richly embellished with marine emblems, and surmounted with a statue of the Marine Deity, were on the east sideboard. Numerous tankards, vases, shields, and bulb cups, richly chased, were tastefully arranged on a background of crimson, and were very brilliantly illuminated with candelabra and scones of silver gilt, bearing wax lights.

Two of the most superb articles of *verru* in the Royal Collection are engraved at pages 228 and 229.

THE NAUTILUS SHELL.—This exquisite work of art is believed, upon good authority, to be the work of Benvenuto Cellini. The height of the cup is twenty inches. The breadth of light on the face of the shell is admirably supported by the richness of the general details, which are themselves made more gorgeous by the contrast.

THE "PACIFIC" PEACOCK, so much admired in her Majesty's buffets, formed, originally, the crowning embellishment, or finial, of Tipoo Sahib's throne. The jewels consist of diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and pearls—the ruby pendant from the head being one of the largest and finest known. The height from the feet to the top of the tail is seventeen inches. The estimated value of the whole is £30,000.

The Queen was seated at the north side of the table, between his Majesty Louis Philippe and his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier. Opposite were seated Prince Albert between the Countess St. Aulaire and Lady Charlotte Dundas.

The Prince of Wales' Épergne, crowned with his Royal Highness's Plume, was placed at this part of the table, between the other épergnes of great beauty sculptured in gold at the base with "Dancing Fauns." These épergnes had on either side the "Hesperides" candelabra.

M. Guizot, the Earl of Aberdeen, his Excellency Count de St. Aulaire, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Duke of Wellington, had also seats in the vicinity of the royal circle.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent sat by the side of the King of the French.

The following had the honour of dining with the Queen: The Count and Countess St. Aulaire, Prince Castelcicala, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Exeter, Lady Charlotte Dundas, Earl of Liverpool, Earl and Countess Delawar and Lady Mary West, Earl of Jersey, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Jermy, Lord and Lady Wharfedale, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Sir James and Lady Graham, Sir George Murray, Sir W. Fremantle and Miss Hervey, Sir Henry Wheatley, Sir George Couper, Lady Isabella Wemyss, Sir Charles Rowley, the Provost of Eton and the Hon. Mrs. Hodgson, the Hon. and Rev. R. Stophord, Mr. George E. Anson, Hon. Miss Lyttelton, Monsieur Guizot, Admiral de Mackau, Count de Jarnac, General Athalin, General Rumigny Col. Dumas, Count de Chabannes, M. Thierry, Baron de Fain, M. Farquier, M. Pasquier, M. Herbet, M. Hennequin, Le Capitaine Page, Le Capitaine Pellion, Viscount Sydney, Lord C. Wellesley, and the Hon. Captain Duncombe.

The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards was stationed in a gallery at the west end of the hall during dinner, and performed several pieces.

After dinner her Majesty's private band, with numerous additions of the most eminent performers, attended, under the direction of Mr. Anderson.

ADDRESS TO LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The Town Council of Windsor have agreed to the following address to Louis Philippe.

"To his Majesty, Louis Philippe, King of the French.

"The humble address of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of New Windsor, in the county of Berks, in council assembled.

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, her Britannic Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the ancient borough of New Windsor, most respectfully beg leave to tender your Majesty the expression of our sincere and hearty congratulations on the safe arrival of your Majesty on the shores of England, on your visit to our gracious Monarch at the long favoured seat of the sovereigns of this country.

"The presence of your Majesty at the Castle of Windsor must at any time have formed a subject of lively congratulation, as tending more firmly to cement in the bonds of friendship the justly popular monarchs of two of the most powerful nations on the face of the globe. But we have now so recently witnessed the splendid and hospitable reception awarded to the Queen of England by your Majesty and all the members of your illustrious family, and the joyous enthusiasm which pervaded the entire French people on the occasion of her Majesty's visit at your palace on the shores of Normandy, that we are especially delighted your Majesty should now be inclined to experience amongst us the renewal of that cordial and affectionate welcome, the echoes of those fervent greetings, and the universal expression of loyal devotion and attachment with which her Majesty was invariably cheered during her sojourn at the Chateau, and in the beautiful environs of Eu.

"We are sensible, Sir, that to the wisdom and vigour of your Majesty's councils, and to your increasing endeavours to promote the truest interests of the powerful and generous nation which Providence has committed to your care, may be greatly attributed the reigning tranquillity of Europe; and we venture to argue, that by encouraging a friendly and personal intercourse between your Majesty and the Sovereign of Great Britain, your Majesty adopts the surest means, not only of strengthening the happy and stable alliance between the two

countries, but of encouraging the governments of surrounding kingdoms in the maintenance of their present amicable relations with each other.

"May your Majesty be long spared, in union with our gracious Sovereign, to cultivate the arts of peace. May your Majesty's constant and zealous exertions to advance the general welfare of mankind be crowned by the dutiful and loyal attachment of all classes of the gallant and enlightened people whose destinies are placed under the wise and paternal government of your Majesty. And may the two mighty empires of Great Britain and France be so indissolubly connected by the relations of amity and concord, as to ensure and perpetuate to both, and the world at large, the blessings of uninterrupted peace and repose.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.

The *char-à-banc*, the magnificent gift presented to her Majesty by the King of the French, was used, for the first time since its arrival at Windsor from Paris, this morning.

Arrangements having been made last evening for his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, &c., to proceed to Twickenham, Hampton Court, Bushy and Claremont, this morning, in the *char-à-banc*, this splendid equipage, with four horses, arrived in the quadrangle from the Royal Mews shortly after nine o'clock.

At twenty minutes before eleven o'clock, her Majesty and the King of the French, the Queen leaning on the arm of her royal guest, descended the grand staircase, followed by Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Duc de Montpensier, and several other distinguished guests and royal attendants, to the Quadrangle, where the *char-à-banc* was in waiting. The Queen was handed to the front seat of the carriage by the King, who took his seat by her side, on the left of her Majesty.

The Duke de Montpensier handed the Duchess of Kent into the second seat, and placed himself on the left of her Royal Highness. On the third row were his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Countess of Gainsborough, the Lady in Waiting upon the Queen; and on the hindmost seat were Admiral Mackau and General Baron Athalin.

Lord Charles Wellesley and Colonel Bouverie were in attendance on horseback. The royal party proceeded to Sunbury Common, where relays of horses had been sent, and thence to Twickenham, Hampton, &c., on to Claremont to luncheon, which had been early this morning despatched from the castle.

Her Majesty and illustrious guests returned to the castle from Claremont through Chertsey, to which place relays of horses had also been sent this morning shortly before six o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent alighted at Frogmore House, on the return of the royal party passing by the mansion to the palace.

An immense concourse of persons, on foot and in carriages, were assembled along the Frogmore-road for nearly a mile, and also opposite to the Lodge at the entrance to the Long-walk, this evening, awaiting the return of her Majesty.

Upon the approach of the royal carriage the illustrious party were received with enthusiastic cheering, which continued throughout the whole line up to the gates leading to the castle. The King of the French (who looked remarkably well), and her Majesty returned those loyal and affectionate greetings in the most marked and urbane manner. The King appeared warmly to appreciate the gratifying cheers which saluted him on every side.

The grand banquet will take place this evening, and also to-morrow and Saturday, in St. George's Hall.

On Sunday the dinner will be served in the grand dining-room.

His Majesty and his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, with their respective suites, will attend high mass, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, at Clwer, on Sunday next. The service will be performed by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson.

In consequence of the lateness of the season, and the extremely unfavourable state of the ground, it is now extremely problematical if a review will take place in the Great Park during his Majesty's visit.

It is expected his Majesty will honour Eton College with a visit before his departure.

The investiture of his Majesty Louis Philippe as a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, will take place to-morrow afternoon in the Throne-room at three o'clock.

The grand banquet to be given by her Majesty, in honour of the auspicious occasion, which will take place at seven o'clock in the evening, in the Hall of St. George, will be of the greatest magnificence and regal splendour. The banquet table, the elevated sideboards, and the side-tables, will be profusely decorated with the most gorgeous specimens of the gold plate, selected from the royal treasury, agreeably to the suggestions, and in accordance with the refined taste of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Covers will be laid for upwards of one hundred royal and illustrious guests.

The concert in the evening will be upon a grand and extensive scale. Mr. Anderson, the master of her Majesty's private band, left Windsor this morning for town, to engage the assistance of several distinguished artists to take part in the musical performances.

His Majesty has appointed the hour of ten o'clock to-morrow morning to receive the address, voted on Tuesday last at a full meeting of the Town Council, from the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough, congratulating his Majesty upon his safe arrival in this country as the illustrious guest of the British Sovereign. The civic authorities of this royal and highly-favoured borough will meet to-morrow at nine o'clock at the Town-hall, in their full robes of office, and proceed thence in procession on foot to present the address to the French monarch.

The band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) performed during the banquet this evening. The following compositions were afterwards performed by the Queen's private band in the Waterloo Gallery:—Overture, scherzo, nocturno, and march (A Midsummer Night's Dream), Mendelssohn Bartholdy. Fantasia (Les Huguenots), Meyerbeer. Selection (Richard Cœur de Lion), Gretry. Allegretto (Sinfonia, No. 7), Beethoven. Overture (Mazaniello), Auber.

THE MAGAZINES FOR OCTOBER.

The magazine-writers having got through the literary waste of summer, and returned to the reading season of autumn, we naturally expected a re-action beneficial to their readers. The magazines for the present month, however, scarcely realize these reasonable expectations: they reflect but little of the spirit of the times, and are sadly deficient in that vivid painting of manners by which the literature of one age is mainly distinguished from that of another. There is, certainly, no lack of *characteristics* in the present day; and it is the business of the magazine-writer to seize upon these broad features, living as they rise, and not leave them to be misrepresented by those who live after him. Possibly, the reviewers have usurped this province; and, in proportion to the increase of reviews has been the decrement of the interest of magazines; one fact, however, appears to us to be incontrovertible—that no class of writing has remained so stationary, for these last twenty years, as magazine literature; and we write this with a perfect recollection of the palmy days of the Monthly, European, New Monthly, and Blackwood; and the Londons in the several phases of that very popular patronymic.

THE NEW MONTHLY gainsays, *in limine*, the above position, with a paper entitled "Africa in France; or, the Beard and the Pipe," a sort of *feu d'esprit* at "La Jeune France" and the rage for smoking; although we suspect there to be more smoke than fire in the article itself. The next paper, "The Last of the Contrabbandieri," is a pleasant Italian romance; and "The Lover's Rock," by Mrs. Romer, is of the Spanish school. Mrs. Trollope continues "The Robertes on their Travels;" Laman Blanchard has a smart sketch "On Considering Oneself Horsewhipped;" and "Peter Priggins," a piece of quiet humour, entitled "Kitty Dangerous," perhaps, is the gem of the number.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY is, altogether, a lively number. In the "Scattergood Papers" are some piquant glances at the "Shakespeare" mania, and "Fancy Fair." "The Rainbow of Reality," and "The Monthly Muff" are not to be mistaken. "The Inn at Henley-in-Arden, and the Shakespearian enthusiast and matter-of-fact damper are admirable. Leech's illustration, too, of Mr. Fogg's Shakespearian dream is clever. "Miss Jifkinn's Benefit," by Charles Whitehead, is pleasant enough; but "Smoking Robin," by Abraham Elder, is weak and pointless. Miss Costello, we perceive, has commenced "Sketches of Legendary Cities," with Chester, which we accept as a sort of make-weight to the "airy nothings" of the number. In weaving fact with fiction, Miss Costello is one of the most accomplished writers of her day.

TAIT has a sterling number. The attempted parallel, or rather the contrast, of Burns and Byron, is, however, a sad failure. William Howitt's sketch from the Swedish, "The Carpenter and the Capuchin Monk," is better stuff. "A Teacher's Journal" relates, somewhat too barely, the sufferings of that much-to-be-pitied class. "The Life of Lord Eldon" furnishes the staple for a capital review paper, in "Tait's" usual style.

BLACKWOOD contains but eight papers, three of which are review essays; the pegs being "The Life of the first Earl of Malmesbury," "Thierry's History of the Gauls," and "Finlay's Greece under the Romans." The lighter articles are scarcely worth characterising; the conclusion of "The Witchfinder," is, however, intensely interesting. The continuation of the papers, "On the Poems and Ballads of Schiller," will be gladly welcomed; but, despite of much excellent writing, the number is unattractive.

THE UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE opens with a second notice of "France and Morocco," full of well-timed details. The next article, on "The Banners and National Colours of Poland," is attractively anecdotic of national customs, &c. "The Notices from Kafirland" are continued with considerable spirit; and "The Naval Chaplain's Note-book," and "Sketches from a Soldier's Life," are in the smart, sketchy line. "The Letters on the Afghanistan Campaign, in 1842," form a valuable circumstantial contribution towards one of "the little wars of a great people." Perhaps the most important paper in the number is "A Memorial of the Mandarin Shu, in relation to the War with

England, and the State of China," derived from the indefatigable Mr. Gutzlaff, who states that it contains a fair exposition of the views of a small but liberally-minded party in China; and that Old Shu is one of the few who can read the "far-off future."

HOOD'S MAGAZINE right heartily merits the affix of "Comic Miscellany." We are glad to see the continuation of the Editor's domestic novel, "Our Family." The humorous spirit is admirably kept up throughout the "Sketches and Stories," be their localities Paris, Calais, Vittoria, or Rio. Here is a specimen of the Editor's novel:—"Ah, a child of nature," said Uncle Rumbold; "well, I like her all the better; and if she has a sister disengaged in the same capacity, I'll hire her on the spot. The true old breed of English servants is almost worn out, nearly extinct in England, like the bustard and the cock-of-the-wood—partly their fault, and partly our own—by always setting them either too high or too low—over our heads or under our heels—either pampered like pet monkeys, or snubbed like born slaves—never treated according to the light of nature. For instance, there's the tender passion. It's notorious that nine-tenths of the poor girls in Bedlam went crazy from suppressed sweethearts; and yet, forsooth, no followers are to be allowed; so that, unless Molly falls in love with my lord, and John nourishes a [flame for my lady, as he often does, by the way, they might as well have no human hearts in their bosoms. Whereas, servants have passions and feelings as well as ourselves," &c.

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE opens with the Editor's promised "Revelations of London," a silly title, to say the best of it. The chapters are, "The Elixir of Life," and "The Ruined House in the Vauxhall-road." In the first is introduced Dr. Lambe, the celebrated alchemist and necromancer on old London-bridge. There is an abundance of spirited description in both chapters, and provided the author does not get too deep in the necromantic business (in managing which he is not very successful), and deals judiciously with the horrible, all may go on well for the reader's amusement. The prologue, by the way, is of the date 1599, and the tale itself 1830. The machinery of the transition we have not room to explain. The illustrations, by Phiz, are much in advance of his usual productions: the alchemist's chamber sparkles with artistic brilliancy. Of the remaining papers, a chapter of Theatrical Reminiscences, by Drinkwater Meadows, is the most striking. It really smells of the lamps and orange-peel, and savours of the piquancy of the green-room.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE is noticeable for its orthodox report of the Meeting of the British Archaeological Association at Canterbury, which, however, might have been more copious, without trenching upon the interest of the number. From one of the results of this meeting—a contribution by S. G. N.—we learn that Sir Harris Nicolas has obtained some definite information on the origin of the royal badge of the ostrich feather, which he will shortly communicate to the public. Thus, we are in hope of seeing this long-disputed question settled.

THE POLYTECHNIC REVIEW AND MAGAZINE has for its main subjects the Warner Invention, and a speculative paper on the production of Earthquakes by the Electric Fluid. The summing up of Captain Warner's merits is very oracular—"We are convinced that he has a heated imagination, and that he is led to believe that he possesses powers which have not been granted to man."

THE NEW EDINBURGH REVIEW (No. 1) is a sort of hybrid between the review and magazine, of no startling merit, if we except a paper entitled "The Edinburgh Reviewers," whence we quote the following, explanatory of the

ORIGIN OF THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The mode of the Reviewers raising their first perch, seems to have been nearly as follows. Mr. Francis Jeffrey, the son of a respectable attorney, late a student at Oxford, and then an advocate at the Scottish bar, was living high and dry in Buccleugh-place. Here he was invaded by the Rev. Sydney Smith, a curate on Salisbury Plain, and led captain of a young squire of his parish, with whom he had made a descent upon Edinburgh through failure of reaching a German university. At Jeffrey's lodgings he met Brougham and Murray (late lord-advocate). Society was in dreadful commotion, through the effervescence of the French Revolution, and on political subjects all of them held opinions too liberal for the dynasty of Dundas, then sole monarch of Scotland. Mr. Smith proposed they should start a Review, with the motto—

"We cultivate literature upon a little oatmeal."

"But this," says she, "was too near the truth to be admitted, and we took our present grave one from Publius Syrus, of whom none of us had, I am sure, read a line, and so began what has since turned out a very important and able Journal."

About this period a cluster of young men of first-rate talent at Edinburgh, met at the Speculative Society, to discuss metaphysical questions. Who some of them were will be seen from the following entry in Welsh's "Life of Brown":—"January 7, 1797. Present, Erskine, president; Brougham, Birkbeck, Reddie, Leyden; afterwards Jeffrey, Horner, and Smith joined." In this year Lord Brougham distinguished himself by an able mathematical paper inserted in the "Philosophical Transactions."

All that the age is now chiefly proud of, that which has become the common faith—religious freedom and equality—commercial freedom—the abolition of the Slave Trade—the responsibility of rulers—parliamentary, church, legal, fiscal, and university reform—international peace—popular instruction,—and the general elevation of the people in diet, taste, and intelligence—were precluded, and perseveringly advocated through adverse and favourable times, in sunshine and cloud, by the Edinburgh reviewers. They have not been impeccable; they have sometimes neglected merit, or treated it unjustly; occasionally they have given to party what was meant for mankind, but we look to general bearing and its results. Among their misdeeds we would not severely visit them for their demeanour towards the Lake Poets; that they were too severe they have conceded, but that they were unjust is not so manifest. What men of metal, of many sense and feeling, sitting in critical judgment with a duty to discharge, could pass over uncouraged mere babbles fit only for a nursery; a sickly, maudlin sentimentality or German mysticism. They might admire the poetical soul of Southey or Wordsworth, as one may the ability of Thomas Carlyle, but more affection obtruded as nature, or even genius, called for the rod.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE opens with an exceedingly interesting paper on the English and American translations of Schiller, in which the merits of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's recent translations in Blackwood's Magazine, are thus dealt with:—

The translations are done in a bold, dashing style. Where he understands Schiller, he is often very successful; but Schiller's poems are not to be understood without a study of the language of the German metaphysical writers—and with this Sir Edward is altogether unacquainted. This has led him into great mistakes in every one of Schiller's more thoughtful poems; and, as a necessary consequence perhaps, of this, the poems of Schiller's early youth, which are scarcely worth reprinting, and which are altogether unworthy of him, appear in this translation to be almost, if not quite, as good as those of the last year of his life. Voss, the indefatigable translator, wrote in a style in which it was impossible to distinguish Homer from Anacreon; and we have to reproach Sir Edward with a similar fault. Schiller's execrable lyrics to Laura are, in his version, not worse than the "Song of the Bell"—and the "Song of the Bell" is not better than the "Odes to Laura." This was, however, to be expected, if the poems of his youth were at all to be translated.

This paper is followed by a valuable article on the importance and rising interest of Ceylon, in connexion with the breaking up of our power in India: the article is, however, more of a review of two recently published works on Ceylon than might have been expected at the outset. "The Coiffeur of Sevres" is a well-drawn sketch of the old French Revolution. The "Repeal Agitation" is finely sifted in one of the succeeding papers; and the number is illustrated with a portrait and masterly memoir-sketch of the Right Hon. F. Blackburne, Master of the Rolls.

FRASER has a lively number throughout. The opening paper, "An Election to the Long Parliament," though documentary, and thickly annotated, is a most entertaining picture of old English manners. "The State Murder," is a stirring tale, adapted and abridged from George Sand's charming novel, "Le Secrétaire Intime," which is not defaced by any of those faults usually so offensive to English tastes. "Some Account of a Poet's Friend" is a charming letter from Oxford, relating the friendship of the poet Gray with a clergyman, Mr. Nichols, of Blundeston. "Bull and Nongtongpaw" maintains, in a lively vein, that "all that is not English must be French." "The Classics of the Table" discusses sweet cider, perry, liquors, wines, and anti-fashionable beer. A paper by Morgan Rattler, "On Matters Musical, and of the Italian Opera," is a very piquant affair, advocating the advance of the English musical taste; the summary of the late opera season is laudatory, yet discriminating. Titmarsh has contributed some very pleasant glimpses of Ghent and Bruges. In a paper, "Courses of English Reading," is shown a deep acquaintance with our literature, though with a leaning to "old books," affirming that "the old book is easier than the new." The "Apology for Art Unions" is a good piece of plain-speaking.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE has for its sterling attractions, the "Niger Expedition," the "Convict System of Van Diemen's Land," and the "Affairs and Prospects of New Zealand;" in the latter the conduct of the Government is most severely arraigned.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE is illustrated with a portrait of Mr. Gilbert, the well-known practical banker, and writer on banking.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE is a Number of varied attractions. The opening paper describes, though somewhat too minutely, the regimen, &c., of the Model Prison at Pentonville; still, the article is one of considerable importance and interest. It is succeeded by

Miss Toulmin's "Village Sketch,"—a piquant sketch of hiring a servant. "The Man of High Notions" is a pleasant *exposé* of that social excrement, by Laman Blanchard. "The Philosophy of Shops," by Angus B. Reach, is a concentration of the tricks of "a nation of shopkeepers." Mr. Wade's sketch of Mad Austin is full of touching melancholy. Mark Lemon's sketch of the Steam-boat Call-boy is smartly observant. The large illustration is a superb engraving on wood, by Linton, of Ruben's "Judgment of Paris," lately added to the collection in the National Gallery. The other engravings are good, especially those accompanying the paper entitled "Addison and Holland House."

THE LOVE MATCH. By HENRY COCKTON. No. 1. This new tale, of the Shilling school, promises abundant amusement in the eccentricities which develop themselves in the "tender passion." The story opens with a general and his family located in a fine old hall—the amour of his daughter with a groom—the declaration—the engagement, &c.

THE THEATRES.

No important novelty has been produced during the past week at DRURY-LANE. Miss Delcy appeared on Tuesday as *Zerlina* in "Fra Diavolo," but created no very great sensation amongst the audience; and another resuscitated ballet of action, "The Deserter of Naples," came off at half-price. Mr. Bunn must bestir himself: we always get uncomfortable about his management when we see "Gustavus," "Der Freyschutz," and "Fra Diavolo," appearing in the bills; and he must be aware that the "national establishment" cannot rest upon the shoulders—or rather, the legs—of Mademoiselle Dumilâtre alone.

THE ADELPHI has also revived the worn-out "Foreign Affairs," (a translation of "Les Premières Armes de Richelieu;") and an old farce or two. This is not as it should be, in a house so famous for its novelties. Madame Celeste is a most talented lady, and a clever actress; but still, "toujours perdrie" must tire.

THE LYCEUM remains as per last; all hands being employed in bringing out the translation of "Les Sept Châteaux du Diable," for which the license arrived after we had gone to press last week.

THE STRAND is nightly filled with merry folks, laughing until their sides are sore, at Mr. Marble's irresistible American comicities. Meanwhile, *Don Cesar de Bazan* will soon be theatrically ubiquitous. We think, in all conscience, that the Dramatic Authors' Society ought to present an address to King Louis Philippe, now he is amongst us, especially after the peaceable spirit of his reply to the mayor of Portsmouth. Had a war with England been determined upon, and all communication stopped, what would have become of that intelligent and hard-working body of literary gentlemen?

The bill of the HAYMARKET has also remained unchanged during this week: "The Confederacy," "The Thimble Rig," and "The Milliner's Holiday," having drawn good houses. Mr. Webster, we hear, will bring forward four new pieces on Monday evening at his two establishments. Two of these are translations of "Don Cesar de Bazan": himself playing the hero at the Adelphi, and Mr. Charles Mathews at the Haymarket. At the former theatre, a burlesque will also be produced, if sufficiently forward, called "Telemachus," in which Mr. Wright will play the fair heroine. A burlesque on the same subject was, if we mistake not, performed at the Olympic during the Vestris management.

The legitimate drama is still thriving, as it deserves to do, at SADDLER'S WELLS: "The Bridal" having been excellently performed, and to famous houses, the greater part of the week, with some musical afterpiece.

POOR COVENT-GARDEN remains mournfully desolate, and the speculations as to its ultimate fate are as vague as ever. There was a talk, a month or two back, of some Promenade Concerts on a grand scale about to be established therein, but nothing more appears to have transpired. The only performances now pertaining to it take place outside; and these are a number of "ballets of action" by the boys of the neighbourhood, who climb about its palisades in vast numbers, or skirmish upon the barricades of upturned pavement and excavated mould in Bow-street.

PRINCESS'.

This elegant house opened for the season on last Saturday night, with Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." Although out-generalled by Mr. Bunn with regard to Madame Thillon, Mr. Maddox may congratulate himself on having been so lucky as to secure the services of Mdle. Nau, who, if she possess not all the fascination of our fair countrywoman, is, nevertheless, a very charming vocalist. Her voice is somewhat thin, particularly in the upper register; but her style is very finished, though somewhat cold. It was quite evident that she felt the awkwardness of her position: to succeed a most popular singer, and adequately atone for her loss, was an arduous undertaking; but Mdle. Nau has triumphed over all her difficulties, and was completely successful. The finale to the first act was sung with great spirit and power, and at the fall of the curtain the applause was immense. It was quite evident, though, that her triumph was not anticipated to be so great, as only one prepared compliment—one solitary bouquet—was thrown at her feet. Allen is improved much in his singing, and is really now becoming an actor.

The rest of the cast is not worth mentioning. A ballet divertissement, entitled "The Slave Market," introduced some new dancers of extraordinary agility, if not grace. The *Roussets' tours de force* are wonderful: Madlle. Caroline Rousset's *pirouette* can be compared to nothing but the spinning of a top. The whole concluded with a most laughable farce, called "Taking the Pledge," a title which, no doubt, was intended to mislead people's anticipations: it is, we understand, from the pen of Mr. Oxberry, and was received with roars of laughter. The house was well attended; and, altogether, the lessee seems to have commenced the season most auspiciously.

On Tuesday evening, the first of the translations of the French piece, "Don Cesar de Bazan," which has created such a *furor* in Paris, was produced here, and with most undeniable success. We say the "first," because we are informed that an adaptation of the same piece is now at nearly every theatre in London, in a state of active preparation, the Adelphi and the Haymarket following next. We question, however, whether so perfect a representative of the hero will be found anywhere as Mr. James Wallack, who re-appeared on the London boards on Tuesday in this drama. The part is of that species familiar to the French dramatists as a "Lemaitre part," or one peculiarly adapted to that great actor—the creator of "Robert Macaire;" and we have no one now upon the stage who can fill that line so well as Mr. Wallack. "Don Cesar" then is of this class; or rather a copy from Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas." The plot is somewhat too intricate and lengthy to be detailed in our columns, but we will give a sketch of it. *Don Cesar de Bazan* is a reckless gentlemanly adventurer, of great descent and small means, at present at Madrid. In rescuing a page from the threatened vengeance of an armourer, his master, the *Don*, involves himself in a duel with the *Captain of the Guard*, and shoots his adversary. For this he is condemned to death, such being the punishment for duelling in the Holy Week. Meanwhile, the *King of Spain*, *Charles II.*, has been captivated by a street ballad-singer, *Maritana*; and in order that she may be introduced at court, to further his designs, gets his favourite minister, *Don José*, to prevail on *Don Cesar* to marry her, that she may become a countess, for which office his sentence will be changed from hanging to being shot. *Don Cesar* consents. The marriage takes place, and the bride is immediately removed, whilst the hero is led forth to execution. A discharge of musketry is heard without, announcing the execution, and the first act ends. In the second act, during a brilliant court *fête*, a pilgrim claims admittance to the presence of *Don José*; he throws off his robe, and appears as *Don Cesar*! The grateful armourer's page had withdrawn the bullets from the muskets, and his death was merely a feint. This somewhat disconcerts *Don José's* plans; for he himself is in love with the *Queen*; and although he had *Don Cesar's* pardon in his pocket at the time of the execution, never gave it, wishing to get him out of the way, that the *King's* love for *Maritana* might meet with no obstacle, and a case might then be given for rousing the *Queen's* jealousy. *Don Cesar* has never seen his bride; and on requesting an interview, an aged female is substituted for her, which so annoys our hero, that he is on the point of signing his declaration to abandon her and leave Madrid for ever, when the real *Countess de Bazan* is announced. This disarranges all *Don José's* plans; and a fine dramatic situation terminates the second act. In the third, the *King* has gained admittance to the apartments of the *Countess*; and whilst pouring forth his protestations, *Don Cesar* enters the room by the window "because," as he coolly observes, "the door was shut." His Majesty, not choosing to be recognised, declares that he himself is *Don Cesar de Bazan*; upon which the *Don* replies, "If so, I am King Charles." An interesting *equivoque* then ensues; and at last, *Don Cesar* informs the *King* of *Don José's* treachery with respect to the *Queen*; furthermore adding, after a little malicious delight at his

Majesty's jealous agony, that he has slain him. Everything is thus cleared up. *Maritana* and *Don Cesar* become, in reality, espoused; and the *King* rewards him with the Governorship of Grenada, in preference to Seville, from the proximity of the latter place to the Court, which would interfere with his peace of mind respecting the royal attentions to his wife.

It is impossible to speak in too high terms of the acting of Mr. Wallack as *Don Cesar*. His reckless nonchalance in the midst of the most imminent danger, and proud bearing, kept up amidst his impoverished means, were imitatively portrayed, and drew down the loudest applause from a crowded house. Mrs. Stirling's *Maritana* was a graceful and natural piece of acting; and Miss Marshall, as the *Page*, who was far more concerned in the action of the piece than we have related, proved herself an actress of no small pretensions—delivering her speeches with much sense and appropriate emphasis.

The piece has been admirably put upon the stage in every particular, both as regards scenery, dresses, and general "getting up;" although there is still some room for improvement in the last act. It was perfectly successful, and Mr. Wallack announced it for repetition amidst continuous cheering. The adaptation is the joint production of Messrs. Lemon and A'Beckett.

During the recess, the house has been thoroughly cleansed and re-decorated, and now appears in all its pristine beauty. The arches, also, over the gallery and boxes, have been thrown open, which materially improves the ventilation.

CITY OF LONDON.

The experiment of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps, carried out with such undeniable success at Sadler's Wells, of endeavouring to infuse a healthier tone into the tastes of the audiences assembling at the minor theatres, and supplanting the wretched trash hitherto performed there, by sterling plays, has apparently led to the occupation of this house, by Mrs. Walter Lacy, who opened it on Monday evening, for the first time, under her direction. If such was the laudable object in view, it is to be regretted that some comedy was not chosen for the inauguration, better adapted to the powers of the company than "The School for Scandal," a play requiring the highest dramatic talent for its cast that it is possible to get together. In all candour, we regret that we cannot speak well of this performance; although it was certainly well received by the audience, who showed a judgment and discrimination in their applause which could scarcely have been looked for amongst those so long habituated to the worst species of dramatic representation. The fair lessee played *Lady Teazle* excellently well; and Mr. James Browne's *Charles Surface* was equally good; to the other performers we cannot assign more than moderate praise. After the comedy, Mdle. Louise, whom our readers may remember dancing, during the past season, at the Opera; and Mdle. Adèle (advertised as from the San Carlo, at Naples); appeared in a Spanish "Pas de Caractere"—a species of double *Cachuca*—and with such good effect, that they elicited an enthusiastic *encore*; and the entertainments concluded with Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett's version of the now popular "Aladdin," which lost none of its attraction by being transported to the "far East," as the applause bestowed by "Young Shoreditch" on its dialogue and other drolleries testified. We were glad to see Miss Ellen Daly—an excellent burlesque actress, by the way—so well received, as the *Princess Badroulboudour*; on the part of some of the other performers, a little more attention to metre—the absence of which is death to an extravaganza—would have been an advantage. Mr. Stilt played the *Magician's Slave*, but, being a speaking character, had not the same scope for pantomimic display as his brother *Kasrac* at the Lyceum; Mr. James Brown was the *Abanazar*; and Mr. Wild the *Aladdin*. We must not omit to mention a very dashing and effective Polka, introduced in the second act, by an admirably trained *corps de ballet*. It is decidedly the most picturesque in costume that has yet been produced. Previous to the National Anthem being sung by the company, the following address, written by Mr. Albert Smith, was delivered by Mrs. Walter Lacy, and loudly cheered by the audience:—

"Accustomed as I am to public speaking,
Yet I must own, in thus your favours seeking,
I tremble come before you, on reflection,
That all is now under my sole direction.
Yet should you find for blame the least pretence,
Pray pardon me, for 'tis my first offence.

The Drama long has wandered up and down,
Spurn'd in the country—starved to death in town;
Received into no Union; and at last,
Without a bit of food, was breaking fast.
We come to offer her in-door relief,
And though of all, our house is not the chief;
Shakespeare himself, I'm sure, would rather rest:
Free in the City, than at Court compressed.

Whilst music, painting, wit, its worth enhance,
In our Art-Union pray take a chance:
You need not be afraid: for though of late,
All play has been abolished by the State,
Yet, in this instance, we are glad to say
No "Qui Tam" actions can affect our play;
And still we hope, your patronage to gain,
Each piece produced will have a "tanning reign."
Our novelty with worth shall be combined,
And though new subjects are most hard to find,
Yet on the Drama's ground—the area's wide—
We'll try and seek some "plot unoccupied."

One moment to our ballet let me turn,
Trained for our new campaign by Oscar Byrne,
Who with his bright array of female charms,
Is trusting more to legs than feats of arms.
Two of the *corps* are strangers in the land,
But with right energy have joined our band.
Pray make them feel that nothing e'er should be
'Twixt France and merry England but the sea.

Events and changes latterly have shown
Women can make each province quite their own.
The *Sal c law* in theatres is repealed,
And women now alone the sceptres wield.
Think not the undertaking new or strange
In opening this night our New Exchange;
But rally round our house, and prove at least
There yet remains some wisdom in the East.

NEW MUSIC.

THE HAND-BOOK TO THE PIANOFORTE; comprising an easy Rudimental Introduction to the Study of that Instrument and Music in general. By J. AUGUSTINE WADE. Whittaker and Co. This work sets out with the most praiseworthy of all intentions, namely: utility. To accomplish this desirable object, the most rigid perspicuity has been adopted by the author, and in the first twenty pages, we have no hesitation in saying that there is more knowledge of the art of music communicated than by all the ponderous tomes of Albrechtsberger, Choron, Marpurg, &c. As a manual to the pianoforte it is a short and simple guide—including most essential matters hitherto neglected: such as *touch, feeling, brilliancy*, &c. The diligent study of the scales is judiciously requested, for without a thorough digital fluency with them no one can hope to be a fine performer. This part of the work may seem a little too severe to some, particularly to young students, but they may rest assured it is the basis of all future success, and we therefore rejoice to see that Mr. Wade has devoted his attention more to a solid foundation than to a slightly superstructure. He has not given many extracts from other composers' works, knowing, perhaps, that a grammar is a tiresome book, and that "the shorter and sweeter, the better;" but the charming Polonaise of Mozart, which we do not recollect to have seen before, and which contains all styles of musical expression, is in itself a study for ever. In the second part harmony and its elements are reduced to the smallest possible terms, and rendered intelligible to the dullest capacity. Even the quickest intelligence prefers a short and lucid exposition of any thing or circumstance, to a dull, prolix, round-about communication; we therefore recommend all to turn from the mysteries of Logier and other German writers on music, to the open simplicities of the present little volume, and to forget the ungraceful puerilities of Jousse, &c., in their works on the pianoforte, by justly and patiently considering the advices of the present *livraison*.

BLEST ISLAND OF BEAUTY, BRITANNIA THE FREE. National Song. Written by J. W. LAKE, Esq.; Composed by E. J. WESTROP. E. Ransford. Three verses of unequivocal, but, at the same time, common-place effect. The melody and treatment of the first bar reminds us strongly of one of Benedict's songs.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In the way of public disporting *al fresco*, there is nothing for it during the month of October save a little currant-jelly-work with "the long dogs," and the kind-up of the racing season in the south. Coursing has commenced on a small scale, and racing is still current after a briefing fashion. During the present week turf operations in the metropolis have been, however, merely theoretical—that is to say, we have been laying wagers, which the coming season is to determine. May the Fates be propitious! On Monday the Newmarket Second October Meeting commences, under auspices of unusual promise. The first day has a list of twelve races, and the second will bring to an issue two of the most important events of the autumn—the Cesarewitch Handicap and the Clearwell—the best of the two-year-old stakes. The former of these will probably turn out one of the most profitable speculations of the season to the book-makers? Nearly, if not absolutely, thirty horses have been publicly backed for it, at prices that can scarce fail amply to repay the bettors round. At the head of the odds since first the race came into the market has been the Duke of Portland's filly by Beiram, out of Souvenir. She is a four-year-old, and will carry 6st. 2lbs., no doubt a flattering weight. But your had once rarely win under any circumstances; and we should be very sorry to stand on her against such a field as will come to the post on Tuesday. Laterly, they have made Jamal, formerly occupied by the Brewer, who has since gone to 50 to 1. Glossy, about whom a great deal of business was done at 12 to 1, is a four-year-old, a winner, and in at 5st. 11lbs. Where we to backed our opinion, we should say that here is a nomination that ought to find friends. Sir C. Monk has found out the way of winning a great handicap, and link in with the backing. Lightning, a three-year-old, carrying 6st., with some running to boast of, has been freely done at the same odds. Of the other market horses, we should say that Foigh-a-Ballagh and all, is a formidable nag; and Vibration, if Ma Bie was in her form last week at Newmarket, a still more dangerous customer. At weight for age, over the Dutch-ign course, she ran the best mare in the south to a head; and with 8st. up (13lbs less) she must be very forward at the finish, if that performance be a criterion of her quality. Give-him-a-Name we have no opinion of; neither had the handicapper, who put 6st. 12lbs., on a six-year-old. Scalteen is well in—is a fine horse, and ought to race fast with 7st. 10lbs. on his back; but is not quite good enough for Newmarket. The Emperor, according to public running, cannot lose with 7st. 13lbs. to carry, although it is a dollop more than he had on at Ascot. His performance there for the cup this year was a crack one, beating Coranna, and the second for the Derby—Ionian. We'll back the Emperor against any other of the 20 to 1 division.

The Clearwell numbers amongst its nominations a host of Derby and Oaks nags, and, unless we are much out in our judgment, it will give us a good winter favourite for one, if not both, of the Epsom events. At present Alarm is all the rage for the Derby, and he has no previous engagement. But the Clearwell may give us a line for his pretension. The Newmarket folks cry up Colonel Peel's Cobweb colt to the skies. At Goodwood he was obviously unfit: how they came to send him there is the wonder. Should he win, up he goes to 7 or 8 to 1 for the rest of the interval between autumn and spring. It is not convenient, however, to extend this preliminary speculation. Let all who love racing upon any account pass a part, if not the whole of the coming week, on the borders of Cambridgeshire. If they be fond of sport, they shall have a feast of it; if their taste incline to business, they will lack neither wares nor customers.

TATTERFALLS.

MONDAY.—The near approach of the day of running has brought few new favourites into play for the Cesarewitch, and occasioned some change in the past race. Thus, without in the slightest degree affecting the position of the Souvenir filly, Jamal has advanced 1 to 8 to 1; and the places so recently occupied by Glossy and The Brewer (placed on the retired list) were filled up by Lightning and Foigh-a-Ballagh, who were in great force. The Emperor also came into play, but was not in much favour at the close. The other horses comprised in our list were not in much estimation.

7 to 1 agst Souvenir	20 to 1 agst Glossy (t)	25 to 1 — Campanero
8 to 1 — Jamal	20 to 1 — Una	25 to 1 — Hattie
17 to 1 — Lightning	20 to 1 — Pickpocket	25 to 1 — Rowena
17 to 1 — Foigh-a-Ballagh	20 to 1 — The Emperor	30 to 1 — Albion (t)
17 to 1 — Give-him-a-name	25 to 1 — Marquis (t)	30 to 1 — Plantagenet
17 to 1 — Vibration	25 to 1 — The Bride (t)	30 to 1 — Scalteen

5 to 1 agst J. Day's lot	25 to 1 agst Minikin c.	33 to 1 agst Connaught Ran-
16 to 1 — Kicker	25 to 1 — Old England	
25 to 1 — Newsmonger		50 to 1 — Young Eclipse

THURSDAY.—The Cesarewitch betting this afternoon was distinguished by two or three movements of some consequence. In the first place, Jamal, who it is said, has not been out so often as a full preparation requires, went back to 12 to 1; in the next, Glossy, who on Monday was an outsider, came again, and after a close fight with Foigh-a-Ballagh, obtained the second place. The Souvenir filly, meanwhile, improving slightly on the last quotation; and Lightning rising a couple of points, with a strong party. Besides this lot, a good deal of money was laid out on Vibration, Una, and Give-him-a-Name; and a few "fivers" on the Emperor, Scalteen, and some other third-rate favourites. Nothing of consequence was done on the Derby.

10 to 1 agst Lord G. Ben-tinck's lot	12 to 1 — Foigh-a-Ballagh (taken)	16 to 1 — Vibration (t)
9 to 2 — Dawson's lot	12 to 1 — Lightning	25 to 1 agst The Emperor (t)
6 to 1 — Souvenir filly	16 to 1 — Una (t)	25 to 1 — Marquis
11 to 1 — Glossy (t)	16 to 1 — Give-him-a-Name	25 to 1 — Scalteen
12 to 1 agst Jamal	Name	30 to 1 — Maria (t)
		30 to 1 — Johnny (t)

10 to 1 agst Alarm (t)	30 to 1 agst FitzAllen (t)
	Alaric died on Sunday last.

STAMFORD RACES, Wednesday.—3-yr-old Sweepstakes of 20 sovs, was won by Lord Exeter's Pergularia. The Burghley Stakes of 25 sovs was won by Mr. Wesley's Counsellor, beating 4 others. £50 given by the Marquis of Exeter was won by S. G. Heathcote's c by Glaucus. The Doncaster Cup, added to a sweepstake of 5 sovs each, for half-bred horses, was won in two heats by Mr. Standwell's Millicent, beating three others.

KNUTSFORD RACES, Wednesday.—Sweeps of 5 sovs each, and 20 added, was won by Mr. Standish's Susan. The Knutsford Cup Stakes of 10 sovs each, was won by Mr. Collett's Coranna. The Cavalry Cup of 30 gs, with 20 added, was won in two heats by Mr. Brooke's gr h, beating three others.

CHICHESTER RACES.—These races have been postponed till the 16th and 17th inst.

FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH, AT CALCUTTA.

In the *resumé* of the news received by the Overland India Mail in our journal of last week, we briefly chronicled this event. We are now enabled to present to our readers three authentic illustrations of the festive spectacle, from large lithographs drawn for the *Calcutta Englishman*.

This "more than usually interesting entertainment" (to quote the *Calcutta Englishman*) given by the military of the Presidency to Lord Ellenborough, took place on Monday, the 29th of July, in the Town Hall of the "city of palaces." The exterior of this handsome edifice was decorated for the occasion, as shown in our first engraving. Above the crowning balustrade of the two wings was inscribed, "ELLENBOROUGH," "FAREWELL!" and that of the centre was surmounted by a device inscribed with "Maharajpore, 29th Dec., 1843, Panniar." In front of the entire building was constructed with evergreen a sort of castellated design, from the battlements and turrets of which waved several gay flags; and the structure was elsewhere decorated with shields, spears, &c. The entrance to the portico was through a low pointed arch. The troops were drawn up at the portico to receive Lord Ellenborough, who arrived shortly before eight o'clock; and upon his Lordship reaching the entrance, the whole body of officers descended to meet and welcome him—the soldiers cheered him, and the welcome was re-echoed by the crowds of native spectators who had assembled round the building.

Between two and three hundred of the officers stationed in and near Calcutta sat down with his Lordship to dinner in the hall. This vast apartment, as our illustration shows, was most superbly decorated. The effect of the rich draperies the canopy over the cross tables, surmounted with the British colours, and the shields inscribed with the names of our Indian victories, were truly magnificent.

The following is a copy of the Bill of fare:—

Mock Turtle's	Printannier.
Beck's sauce Hollandaise	2 Poissons.
	Salmon Bouilli
4 Sells de Mouton.	34 GROSSES PISCES.
10 Dinde Roti sauce aux truffes.	10 Jambon Glacé.
4 Langues de Boeuf à l'écarlate.	4 Chapon Roti.
4 Poulx à la mode.	4 Gilet de Mouton Bouilli à l'Anglaise, &c
4 Paë Chaud de Venaison.	2 Pâtés en Croûte.
4 Longes de Boeuf Roti.	4 Haunches of Venison.
	54 EXTRAITS.
4 Suprême de Volaille sauce aux truffes.	4 Epigramme d'Agneau à l'ortille.
4 Vol au vent garni de sa de Vaux à la Toulouse.	2 Croquettes fines de Volaille.
2 Canard Braisé sauce aux olives.	2 Filets de Boeuf piqué sauce Poivrade.
4 Fricandeaux Piqués sauce aux Champignons.	4 Poulets Saute à la Française.
4 Filets de Pigeons à la Maréchale.	4 Cotelette de Mouton Grillée demi Glacé
	2 Poularde Braisée au petit dard.
	13 Entrées Petit Pâtés aux huîtres.
25 Asperges.	110 LÉGUMES.
25 Petits Pois.	25 Carottes au jus.
	25 Pommes de Terre.
	2me SERVICE.
6 Rotie différent.	25 Salade Italienne.
8 Moules de Gêlée.	34 Moules Blanc Manger.
4 Aspic de Volaille.	2 Pâtés froids en Croûte.
6 Tartes aux Fruits.	25 Petits dards.
6 Puddings.	25 Entremets de Pâtisseries.
	26 PETITES PATISSERIES.

The following is the order in which the Toasts were given:—
1. "Queen Victoria," by General Cooper.
Air—"God save the Queen." The National Anthem was then sung with great taste by Madame Cailli.
2. "Our Guest, Lord Ellenborough," by General Cooper.
Air—"Lord Ellenborough's March," performed by the bands of the 10th, the Artillery Band, and that of the Governor-General, together.

FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH, AT CALCUTTA.



THE TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA.

Aria—From "Les Diamons de la Couronne," by Madame Cailly.
 3. "Sir Henry Hardinge," by Colonel Burlton.
 Air—"He was famed for deeds of arms."
 4. "The Duke of Wellington," by Captain Champneys.
 Air—"The British Grenadiers."
 5. "Sir Hugh Gough," by Brigadier Frith.
 In the interval between the latter toasts Madame Cailly sang some beautiful selections from the operas of "L'Hau Merveilleuse" and "La Juive."

The speeches were marked with characteristic brevity and pertinence to the subject. The following is a brief account of them, in the order in which they were given, beginning with that of General Cooper, who proposed the health of Lord Ellenborough.

"Gentlemen, I rise to give the health of Lord Ellenborough, and in our name to return to his lordship our warmest thanks for the honor of his company this evening. We are met together, gentlemen, a body of officers it is true, but therefore only the more bounden to abstain from any expression of opinion, as

to the merits or demerits of events of a political character. His lordship is now amongst us as a private gentleman, and this circumstance only renders the opportunity the more gratifying to our feelings, of evincing our sense of the many friendly attentions and the kindness he has constantly shown us. Gentlemen, let us drink Lord Ellenborough's health. (Drunk with enthusiastic cheering.)

After a slight pause, his lordship rose to return thanks, and was received with deafening applause. His lordship having thanked the company, and specially referred to the brilliant achievements of the British army in India, added that "It was an object of satisfaction to him that in his successor, the present Governor-general of India, the army would find one who would ever uphold their interests. He was a good soldier himself, and would appreciate a good soldier. He would add that his gallant friend Sir Henry Hardinge had the entire support of one of the greatest men of the age, the Duke of Wellington. Possessing qualifications, too, of no ordinary calibre, there was room to hope and expect that measures would be carried out calculated to benefit the country at large. Sir Henry Hardinge is well fitted for the post to which he has succeeded; and superadds to the general qualifications necessary for a Governor-General, an extensive knowledge of military finance, which he (Lord E.) could never have hoped to have acquired. These statements inspire the liveliest hopes that his endeavours will be directed to the soldier's comfort and welfare, dictated by feelings of appreciation of the soldier's worth."

Captain Champneys, in proposing the health of the Duke of Wellington, observed:—

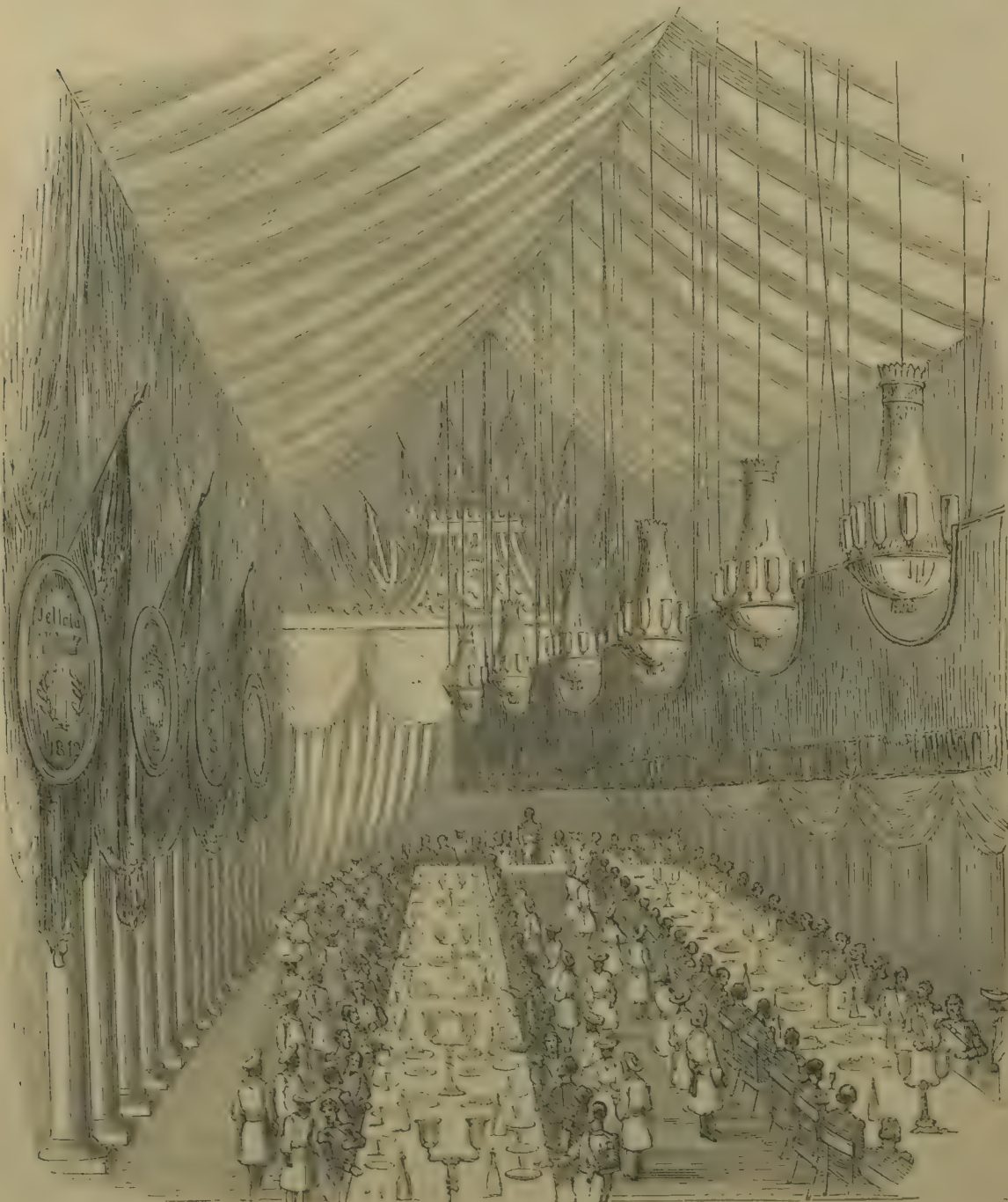


THE GRAND STAIRCASE.

"I have a toast to propose—a bumper toast! It is one which needs no lengthened preface; for the illustrious statesman whose health I shall now give is known and revered by every British soldier (cheers). He is the acknowledged friend of our noble guest, and of the Indian army (cheers). His time-honoured name is already enshrined in the pages of history. Gentlemen, Great Britain knows and acknowledges the worth of him whose health I am about to propose: how highly as he undoubtedly is estimated, it will only be hereafter, when the difficulty is felt of replacing him, that his full merit of universal admiration as a soldier and statesman will be accorded. Gentlemen, may that day be long distant and let us drink, with due honours, the health of—His Grace the Duke of Wellington, the personal friend of our distinguished guest" (great cheering).

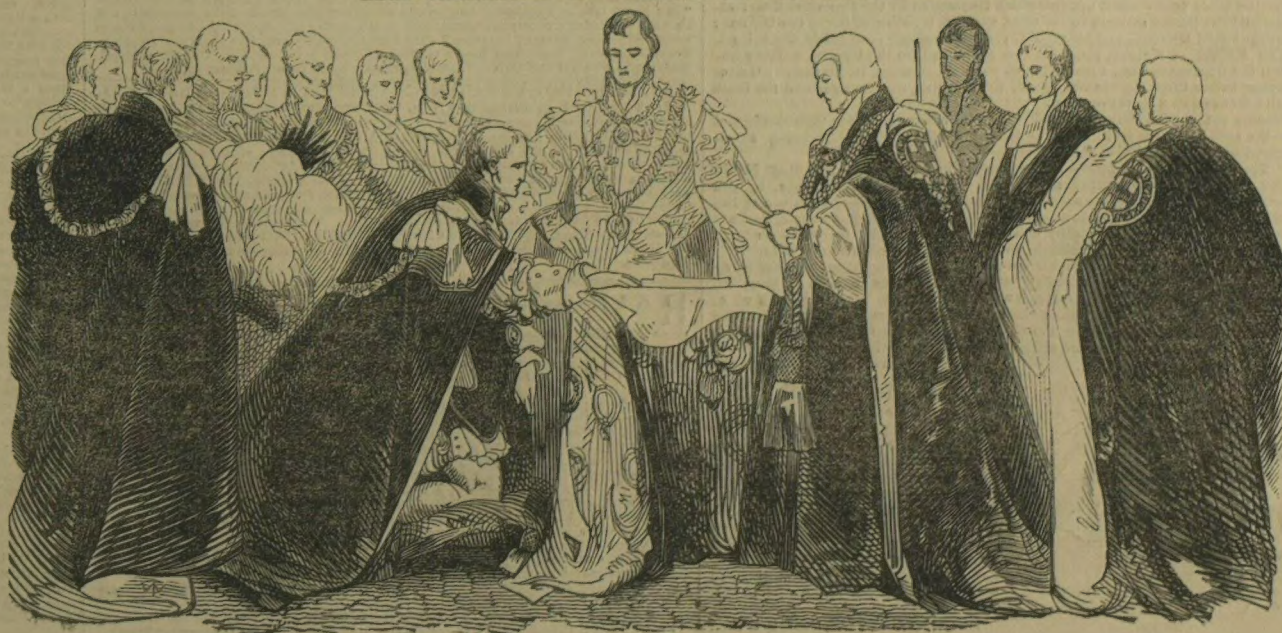
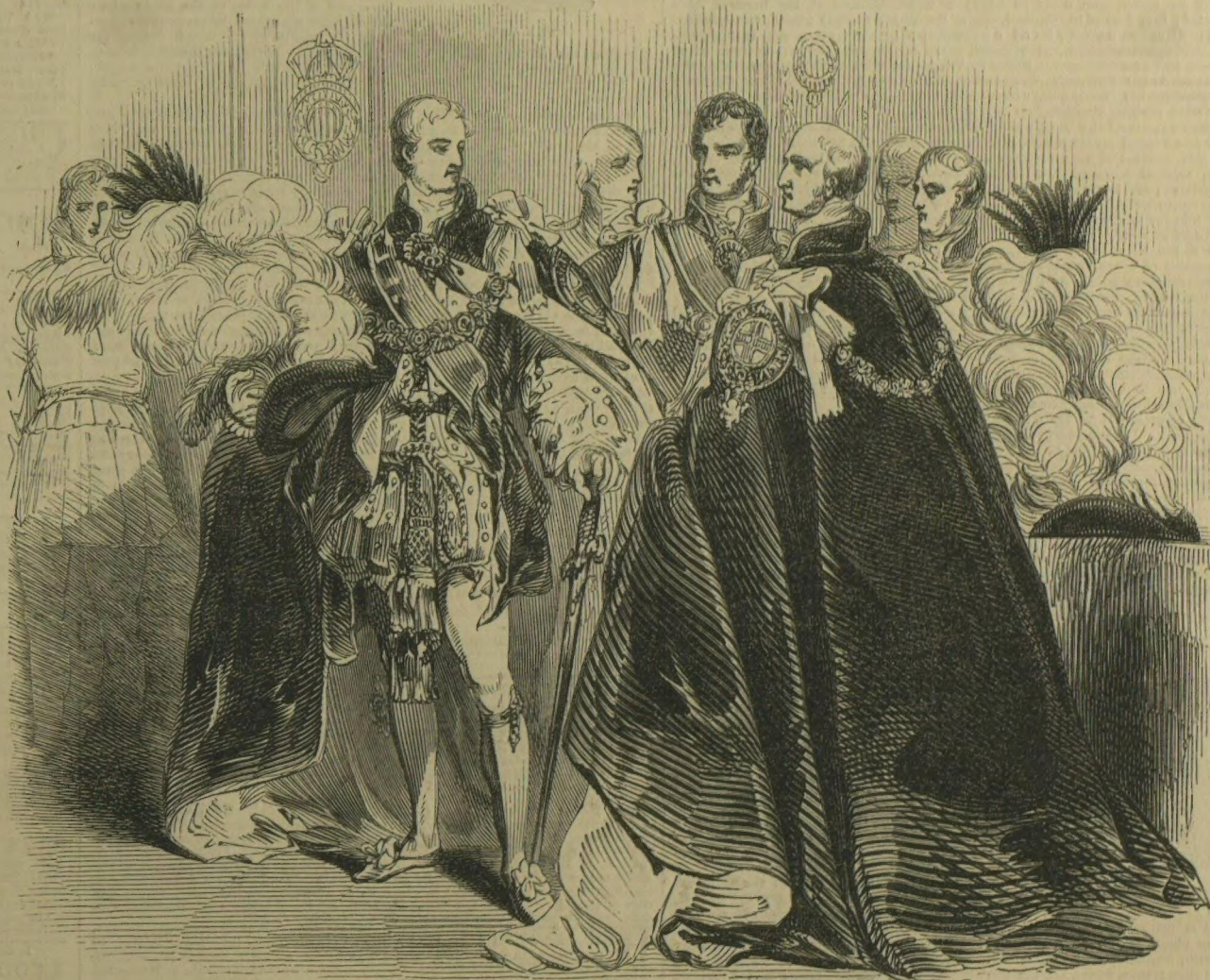
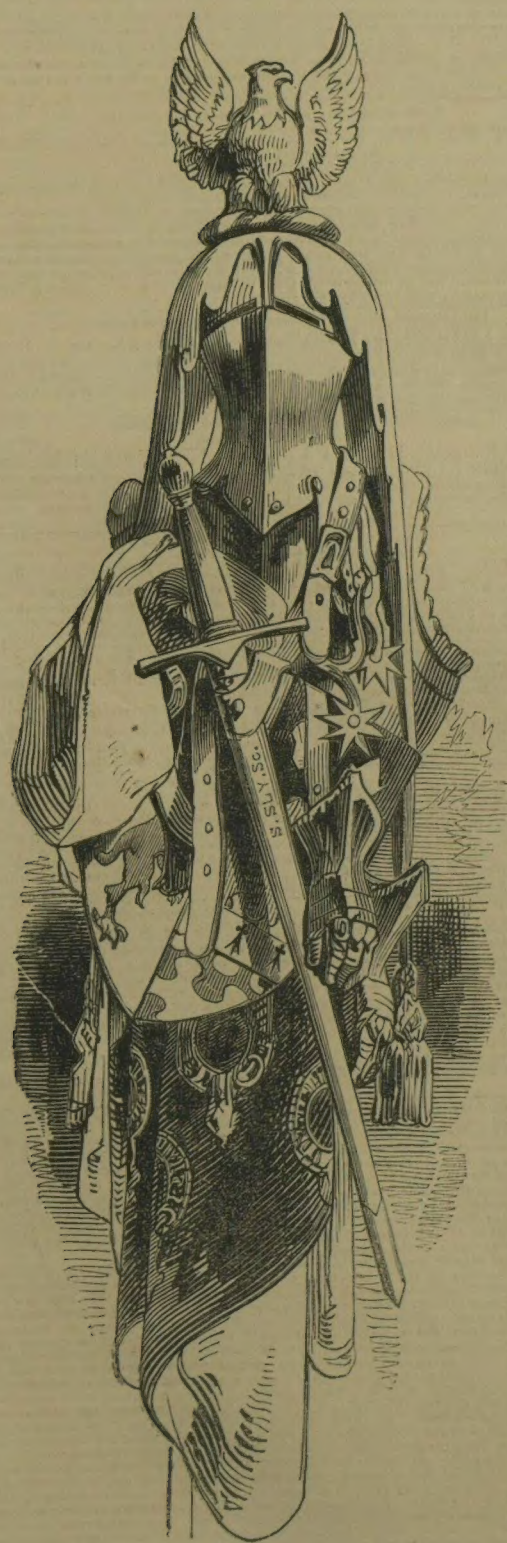
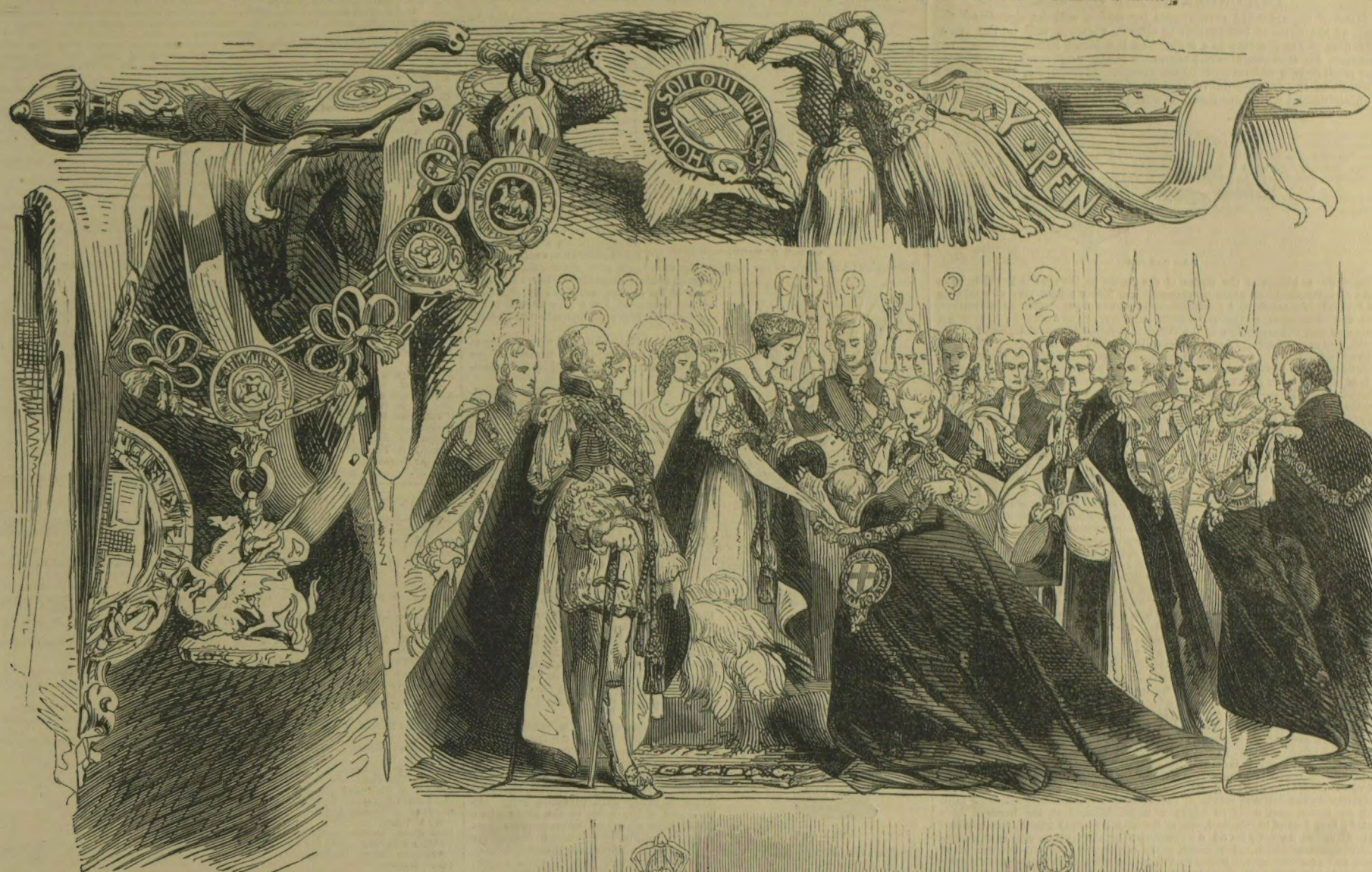
The party broke up at about half-past eleven o'clock, when Lord Ellenborough took his departure, accompanied by the officers to the door of his carriage, and hurried as upon his arrival.

The third illustration shows the grand staircase of the Hall, decorated with flags, &c.



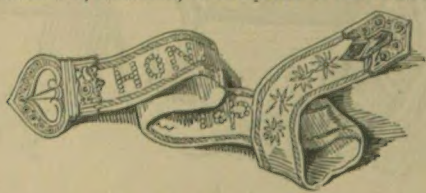
THE BANQUET IN THE HALL.

CEREMONY OF INVESTITURE OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.



THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

[One of the splendid ceremonies by which will be signalled the visit of the King of the French to Queen Victoria will be the Inauguration of his Majesty as a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Of this magnificent scene we shall, next week, present to our readers two authorised illustrations. Meanwhile, the annexed account of the ceremonial of this most ancient and illustrious Order of Knighthood will, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers.]



THE GARTER.

To write a history of the Order of the Garter in the space allotted to us in these columns would be a task in no degree less difficult than that of confining the "Iliad" in a nutshell. A portly folio of some 800 pages records its institution, laws, and ceremonies, by that industrious antiquary, Elias Ashmole; from which it appears that the institution of the Order is enveloped in some degree of uncertainty, two or three origins having been assigned to it.

The most popular one, and that even to this day, is the story of the garter of Joan Countess of Salisbury having casually fallen off as she danced at a state ball, and which King Edward the Third took up from the ground; whereupon some of his nobles and courtiers smiling, as at an amorous action, and he, observing their sportive humour, turned it off with the reply, in French, "Honi soit qui mal y pense;" adding, in disdain of their laughter, that, in a short time, they should see that garter advanced so high in honour and estimation, as to account themselves happy to wear it.

The whole of this story is very apocryphal, and cannot stand the test of the slightest examination. No writer of the period when this order was instituted mentions it. And it was first made current by a foreigner, Polydore Virgil, in his English History; and he vaguely points out the lady-heroine of this popular invention, by calling her "either the Queen, or the King's mistress." More modern historians, having this clue, set their wits to work, and, in a short time, gave us her name, and "a full, true, and particular account" of the whole transaction, that was far too good not to become popular.

But, alas for Romance! when ponderous matter-of-fact writers grapple with these pleasing inventions. Listen to Dr. Heylin, who wrote a Cosmography that would delight the Dutch critic who judged of books by weight or size. "This," saith the worthy doctor, "I take to be a vain and idle romance, derogatory both to the founder and the Order, first published by Polydore Virgil, a stranger to the affairs of England, and by him taken upon no better ground than the vulgar tradition of the common people; too trifling a foundation to so great a building, common report being so infamous an historian, that wise men neither report after it, nor give credit to anything they receive from it."

The other story is, that the Queen dropped a blue garter upon leaving the King, which he picked up, the attendant lords being too dignified to do so; adding that he would cause the best in the land to reverence it. And some think the motto of the garter was the Queen's answer, when the King asked her, what men would conjecture of her, upon losing her garter in such a manner.

The real origin appears to have been this. Edward the Third being engaged in the war to recover his possessions in France, wisely considered it a prudent plan in that age of chivalry, to restore the Round Table of King Arthur, so celebrated in old romance, as the focus of gallant warriors. For this purpose, he proclaimed feasts and tournaments at Windsor, to which gathered all the beauty and valour of the country, and stranger knights from other lands, who, in accordance with the military mania of the age, were everlastingly rambling from castle to castle, and never so happy as when fighting at the barriers there erected; they flocked to Windsor, where the table was duly placed, two hundred feet in diameter, perfectly round, to prevent disputes about precedence in those who sat at it, and where each knight dined at the King's expense, who devoted £100 a-week to its maintenance. Philip de Valois, the King of France, perceiving the great success of Edward's plan, and that the knights from Italy and Germany repaired thither, fearing the desertion of those upon whom he must depend in his forth-coming struggle, set up an opposition Round Table, with fighting enough to content the most martial of men; and then Edward perceiving that he had no claim upon the service of the strange knights he entertained, who took his side, or that of his enemy, in the ensuing wars, resolved upon fixing in a firm bond of friendship and honour, those whom he thought fit to make his associates; and having given forth his own garter for the signal of a battle that sped fortunately, he gave it as a symbol of unity to the honourable fraternity, and a badge of concord amongst its members.

"And whereas," says Ashmole, "King Edward the Third had set on foot a title to the kingdom of France, and in right thereof assumes its arms, he from the colour of them, caused the Garter of the Order to be made blue, and the circumscription gold. And it may, without any straining, be inferred from the motto, that he retorted shame and defiance upon him that should dare to think ill of so just an enterprise as he had undertaken for the recovery of his lawful right to that crown; and that the magnanimity of those knights whom he had chosen into this Order was such as would enable them to maintain that quarrel against all who durst think ill of it." Consistent to this is the conjecture of Harpsfield, "That this apothegm was designed to put the knights companions in mind, not to admit anything in the actions of their lives, or among their thoughts, unbecoming themselves and their honour."

The ceremony of the installation of a knight into this Most Noble Order is thus conducted. Upon a vacancy by death, or otherwise, a chapter of the members of the Order is held, the Sovereign presiding, and the person to be elected nominated and accepted; a day is appointed for their installation in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. On this occasion, the Knights Commissioners appointed to install the elected knights, together with those not named in the commission, being completely robed in the habit of the Order, meet in the Dean of Windsor's apartments, where they are joined by the Knights elect, and the various officers of the Order; from whence they are conducted to the chapel, where the Knights elect retire to their seats placed behind the altar, and the three officers, Registrar, Garter, and Black Rod, enter the Chapter-house, and after them the Knights Commissioners, who seat themselves according to their seniority.

The Commission having been read, Garter is sent to conduct the Knight elect to the Chapter-house door, where he is received by the Commissioners, and is then first invested with the Surcoat, which is of crimson velvet, the Registrar at the same time reading this admonition:—

"Take this robe of crimson to the increase of your honour, and in token or sign of the Noble Order you have received, wherewith you being defended, may be bold, not only to fight, but also to offer yourself to shed your blood for Christ's faith, the liberties of the Church, and the just and necessary defence of them that are oppressed and needy."

The Garter presents the crimson velvet girdle to the Commissioners, who buckle it over the surcoat, then the hanger and sword, which they also gird on.

The Knight elect is now left in the Chapter-house, the other Knights proceeding to the Chapel, to offer up the hatchments of the deceased Knight, to offer up the hatchments of the deceased Knight, to offer up the hatchments of the deceased Knight.

that is, the group composed of his shield, sword, helmet, and banner, which had been placed over the stall assigned to him in the Chapel. This is performed by Garter, who advances to the middle of the choir, where he makes his reverence, and then repairs to the hatchment of the deceased Knight, taking up the banner, which he holds nearly rolled up, and which is attended by the two other Kings-at-Arms and the Commissioners to the altar, where it is delivered to the two Canons; and the sword is carried and delivered in the same manner; and lastly, the helmet.

The Knight, or Knights elect, are now conducted to the Chapel, walking between the Commissioners, each with his cap and feathers in his hand; Garter carrying before them the Mantle, Hood, Great Collar, and George, and the Book of the Statutes on a velvet cushion.

Having entered the choir, and made the usual reverences, he is then conducted into the seat below his stall, where he takes the following oath, it being administered by the Registrar of the Garter:—

"You being chosen to be one of the honourable company of this Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall promise and swear by the Holy Evangelists, by you here touched, that wittingly and willingly you shall not break any statute of the said Order, or any articles in them contained, the same being agreeable, and not repugnant to the laws of Almighty God, and the laws of this realm, as far forth as to you belongeth and appertaineth, so help you God and his holy word."

Then the Knight elect enters his own stall, the Senior Commissioner going before him, and the Junior Commissioner following. The Knight is then invested with the Mantle of the Order, made of blue velvet, and lined with white satin, having upon the left shoulder the badge of the order, being the arms of the George, its patron saint, within the Garter; the admonition upon investiture with this Mantle being the same as that used upon receiving the Surcoat.

Garter then presents the Hood to the Commissioners, who puts it over the Knight's shoulder, bringing the band, or tippet attached, across the breast, and tucking it beneath the girdle on the left side. This Hood was anciently the covering for the head; the long band was attached for the purpose of allowing the wearer to cast off the Hood at pleasure; so that it hung behind his back, and was kept from falling by this security. The Hood now used is a mere relic of this article of dress, being too small to be useful, and retained only as part of the ceremonial of investiture.

The Great Collar and George is then

presented, which is fastened over the Mantle and Hood, the Registrar reading the admonition:—



GREAT GEORGE.

Companions and others of the nobility who wore large gold chains, the ordinary insignia of their knighthood. It consists of a figure of St. George, encircled by the Garter, and is appended to a blue ribbon, being worn round the neck beneath the Greater George.

The Garter is now buckled upon the leg of the Knight, this important portion of the ceremony being accompanied by the following words:—

"To the honour of God Omnipotent, and in memorial of the Blessed Martyr St. George, tie about thy leg, for thy renown, this Noble Garter. Wear it as the symbol of the most illustrious Order, never to be forgotten or laid aside; that, thereby, thou mayest be admonished to be courageous; and having undertaken a just war, into which only thou shalt be engaged, thou mayest stand firm, valiantly fight, and successfully conquer."

Garter then presents the statute-book, which the second Commissioner delivers to the elect Knight; and then placing the Cap and Feathers on his head, they seat him in his stall, and retire to their respective seats, and the service of the chapel begins. It commences with the Lord's Prayer, "Venite exultemus Domino," the 21st Psalm, a prayer for the Sovereign by the Companies of the Order, &c. &c. After which the Provincial Kings-at-Arms make their reverences, and go to the newly-elected Knight; he comes from his seat, and goes with them toward the altar, making their reverence at the first step; and coming to the rails he offers gold and silver in the basin held by the prebends, and thus concludes the ceremony of the full installation of a knight.

From the chapel they, in general, retire to St. George's Hall, or the Guard Chamber, where a banquet is prepared for the newly-elected Knights. On this occasion, when dinner is served up, at the second course, Garter, with all the Officers-at-Arms following him, proceeds from the lower end of the room to the place where the Knights sit, where he pronounces Largesse (in honour of the beneficence of the King), the junior Knight, if there be more than one that day installed, standing up uncovered. He then proclaims the Knight's style, or titles aloud; all the Officers-at-Arms together cry Largesse; and then, making their obeisances, the Herald retire.

On the installation of the Earl of Chesterfield, the Duke of Beaufort, and others, on the St. George's Day (April 23) 1805, his Majesty George the Third and all his family attended, the ceremonies were particularly splendid and imposing. A banquet was held in St. George's Hall, at which his Majesty presided; and afterward the ball-room of the Castle was thrown open, having been decorated with the richest furniture, and lighted by three silver chandeliers each weighing two hundred weight; together with twenty-six silver sconces. The floor was painted in water colours; the centrepiece consisted of the Star and Order of the Garter on each side, at equal distances were the letters G. R., and at each extremity of the room were trumpets, French horns, and other appropriate devices, the whole being surrounded by emblems of the Union, &c.

A curious feature of the ceremony on this day was the public banquet in the Castle-yard, where eighteen tables had been set out in a triangular form, with provisions of all kinds, and nine hogheads of ale were placed on three large tables or benches. During the time the dinner was getting ready for the populace, all the gates leading into the Castle-yard were closed, and sentinels, both horse as well as foot, were stationed without to keep the unruly in awe, and prevent them from approaching too near the entrance. The crowd was very great, and the impatience of the multitude was at last appeased by the gates being thrown open by a detachment of the Coldstream Guards, about twenty minutes past eight o'clock in the evening, when they poured in like an overwhelming torrent, and bore down every thing before them. The newspapers of the day declare that the scene of confusion that ensued exceeds all description, every one being more anxious to plunder than to eat; they carried off that which came soonest to hand, whilst the less robust were frequently robbed of their prey in retreating to a place of safety. From the windows of the Queen's apartments, the King and Princes of the Blood surveyed the scene, at which no accidents are reported to have happened.

The engravings upon this preceding page illustrate the principal scenes of the investiture of a Knight of this most ancient Order:—1. The Sovereign investing the newly-elected Knight with the Collar of the Order. 2. A Group of Knights, in full costume. 3. A newly-elected Knight receiving the Admonition of the Order, the Emblematic Border is composed of the Badges of the Order, the Knight's Trophy, &c.

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WRECK OF THE WINDSOR CASTLE STEAMER.

WRECK OF THE WINDSOR CASTLE STEAMER.

In our late edition of last week's journal, we briefly recorded this appalling accident. We now proceed to detail the circumstances, illustrated with a sketch of the vessel by our artist, Mr. Landells, who was a passenger for the purpose of sketching the closing incidents of the Royal Visit to Scotland.

It appears that the Windsor Castle sailed from Granton to Dundee on Tuesday morning, with a great number of passengers, to witness the embarkation of the Queen. The passage to Dundee was performed both safely and with expedition, and about four o'clock in the afternoon the Windsor Castle left the west protection wall of Dundee with passengers to the number of nearly 250, on her return home. The vessel steered directly out to the royal squadron, which had not yet got under weigh, and sailed five or six times round the Albert and Victoria, in order to gratify the passengers with a view of her Majesty and her royal consort, both of whom appeared on the deck, and graciously acknowledged the enthusiastic and oft-repeated cheers of those on board the Windsor Castle.

The royal yacht left the roadstead at half-past four o'clock, followed by the other steam-vessels, and by the Windsor Castle. When off the town of St. Andrew's, the Victoria and Albert, followed by the Black Eagle, the Princess Alice, the Stromboli, and the Eclair, were seen far ahead, rapidly fading from the sight. It was now half-past seven o'clock; the vessel had reached the East Neuk of Fife, and all things were apparently going on safely and speedily (a party were dancing to music on deck), when suddenly a loud cry was heard from those in the fore-castle to stop and back the engine, which was scarcely done when the vessel, still under the impulse of its former velocity, came with a tremendous crash against the beacon on the North Carr Rock. Instantaneously the air was rent with shrieks from the women and children, the men rushing backwards and forwards in great confusion. Some passengers clung to each other, appalled with the prospect of immediate destruction; others, with great presence of mind, began to lay hold of carpet-stools, pieces of wood, and other lumber lying on the decks, by which they might support themselves in the event of the vessel sinking, while several gentlemen divested themselves of nearly all their clothes, so that they might with more chance of success be able to sustain themselves on the ocean. At the moment the vessel struck, a large party were below at dinner. When the sea-water had attained a considerable depth in the engine-room and the main cabin, the vessel lurched to one side; upon observing which, the passengers rushed to the high side of the vessel, which was thus swung over to the same side, causing the passengers to betake themselves again to the opposite side; and thus the vessel was kept rolling from side to side, the sea water being by the motion lashed up on either side of the vessel's hold. In this awful and helpless condition, the helm was put hard a-port; and after a lapse of nearly twenty minutes, passed in gloomy suspense, the Windsor Castle grounded, most providentially, as was afterwards found, between two large rocks, a little to the east of Kilminning, and about two miles from Crail. The only boat belonging to the steamer was then lowered, by which the female passengers were conveyed ashore in six voyages. Boats and other aid were then obtained from Crail, and the remainder of the passengers were providentially landed in safety. Up to this time the weather had continued favourable; but it now began to blow a violent gale, which continued all night, causing a heavy sea to beat against the vessel; consequently, the steamer, on the return of the tide, shifted from its first position, and was driven violently on a ledge of rocks close by, against which it continued to grate till it was broken in the back, and became a total wreck. It is stated that had the vessel struck the North Carr Rock stem on, she would immediately have split in two. As it was, she made a sliding stroke over the rock, some of the iron stanchions of the beacon, by the concussion, opened up the joining of two plates immediately under the bulkhead, through which the water rushed into the vessel.

The Windsor Castle is stated to have been built on the Clyde, and to have been one of the strongest iron vessels of her size afloat.

Mr. Landells, at the moment the vessel struck, was in the after-cabin, in conversation with the steward; and before they got on deck she went right over on her beam-ends. Mr. Landells adds:—"My first thought was to fill my life-preserving coat, which I did directly; and, on looking round, saw the beacon against

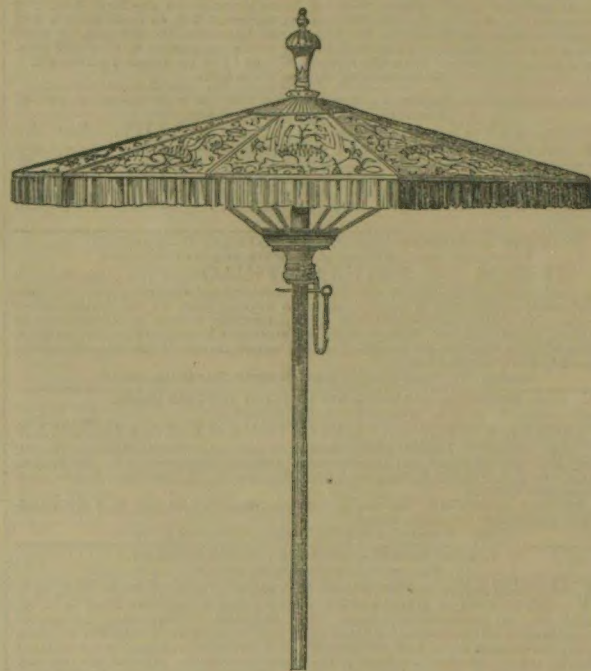
which we had struck, which I at first took for the funnel of another steamer, which I supposed we had run foul of. The captain immediately ordered her head to be put in shore, and we made all speed towards it. By this time I had mounted to the top of the paddle-box, where I remained till we came in sight of land, when all fear left me. I cannot give you any idea of the scene on deck: all were looking with eager eyes towards the shore, except a group of perhaps twenty or thirty persons, that seemed to have given way to complete despair, yelling, shouting, and ringing their hands. In the fore part of the ship, I saw twelve persons holding on by a plank. They had lifted one end off the deck, and placed it on the gunwale of the ship: thus they patiently waited the result. On the vessel being stopped, the screams were again as loud and terrific as when we first struck; the ship gave one or two rolls, and then settled very quietly upon the rock. Three large fishing-boats from Crail came very quickly towards us, having the wind and tide in their favour. When they left, there were yet about ten or twelve of us remaining on deck. The boatmen promised to return as soon as they could; they had got about two miles to go before they could land, and we had no hope of getting off till they returned. As the tide had fallen, so that neither the small boat nor the large one could land near the wreck, I now went forward with some friends on board to see what sort of a place we were in. The moon got out, and we were delighted to see the vessel was quite dry at the bows. I then got down from the bows by a rope and landed safely; several people came towards us with torches. I got my bag and coat thrown down to me, and while my friends were getting out, I made the sketch which you will have in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS this week. It was a romantic scene: the huge black-looking ship, the moon lighting the sea, the black rocks, and the people with torches, altogether made a fine effect. To get to the shore was yet a difficult task, as the rocks were so very rough; but we succeeded and got to our inn. I went down to the wreck next morning, and was surprised to find it covered with water. I waited till the tide went down a little, and got a boat, and went on board to see if I could save my box. The vessel had broken in two, and every thing was floating about in the greatest confusion; she had a pretty cabin, and it was quite painful to see the beautiful furniture and fittings floating about at the mercy of the sea. We saved a few passengers' luggage, but I could not find my own, and returned to shore, thinking it had washed away. On my landing, one of the Coastguard men told me there were two boxes at a cottage a little way off, and, to my joy, one of them was mine. I put it on my shoulder, and had to carry it about three miles along a coast, the like of which I never saw before, wish to see again."

This catastrophe presents another instance of the inefficient manner in which steam-vessels are provided with the means of escape in case of accidents. "In this case, it is truly awful to think that, had the vessel gone down immediately, there was no apparent means by which, in any human probability, one of 250 individuals on board could have been saved. There was only one boat, and that so small as to be incapable of holding more than half a dozen persons, which in the frenzy of the moment would have been, undoubtedly, swamped by the eager multitudes rushing into it. Does not such a state of matters call upon the Government to devise some means of compelling every seagoing steam-vessel to carry at least two or three good boats? The paddle-box boats of Captain Smith have been found in several instances of invaluable service, and every steam-vessel should be provided with them, or with other efficient means of preserving life in cases of danger. The Windsor Castle had also no apparatus for making signals, neither gun nor rocket was on board, and vain was the attempt of the despairing multitude, by uniting their voices, to bring help from the nearest land, which, at least, was four miles distant from them!"

THE TROPHIES OF THE MOROCCO WAR.

The curiosity of the Parisian public has been for some days past aroused by the exhibition of the trophies taken by the French army from the Moors, consisting of the Tent of the eldest son of the Emperor, and the Parasol of the Emperor himself, which, being an emblem of command, may rank in importance

with the baton of an European field-marshal. Both tent and parasol arrived at Paris on the 27th of September, but some time elapsed before the tent could be raised and submitted to public inspection. It was erected over the great basin of the Tuilleries, by the side of the Place de Concorde, the work being executed under the direction of M. Fontaine, architect to the King, by the workmen of the palace, and the machinists of the Opera. The tent is a complete movable house, containing everything a Moor can desire—carpets, bed, sofa. It required no less than forty mules to convey it from place to place. Above the first tent rises a second, and much larger one, which



THE STATE PARASOL.

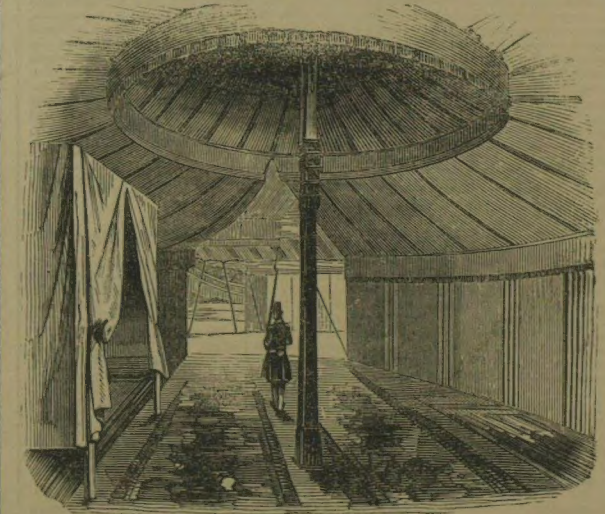
serves to shade the first from the rays of the sun. Both are surmounted by a large ball of gilt copper, which can be seen from a considerable distance. At the entrance of the tent, and on one side of it, are a number of arches, or rather niches, which served as shelter for the guards of the gate. The tent was surrounded at some distance by a kind of wall, also of white linen, which prevented anyone seeing or hearing from the outside what passed in the royal presence. The interior of the tent was hung with tapestry of various designs, and was provided with large round cushions of red Morocco leather and long ones of cloth of the same colour. Immediately opposite to the curtain which formed the door, was the bed of the Prince, hung likewise with red drapery. It was protected by a Mosquito curtain, and had two mattresses—a blue and a red one. The couch itself was of Spanish make, and of the most simple design. Nothing had been forgotten in this palace of linen. Between the tent and the outer wall were two small marquees, one for the officers or secretaries of the Prince, and the other, coloured green and red, served as one of those indispensable apartments called by the Moors *kenif*. The kitchens were about twenty paces distant from the main tent, and were likewise surrounded by a wall of drapery. When the tent was brought to Algiers,



TOP OF THE PARASOL.

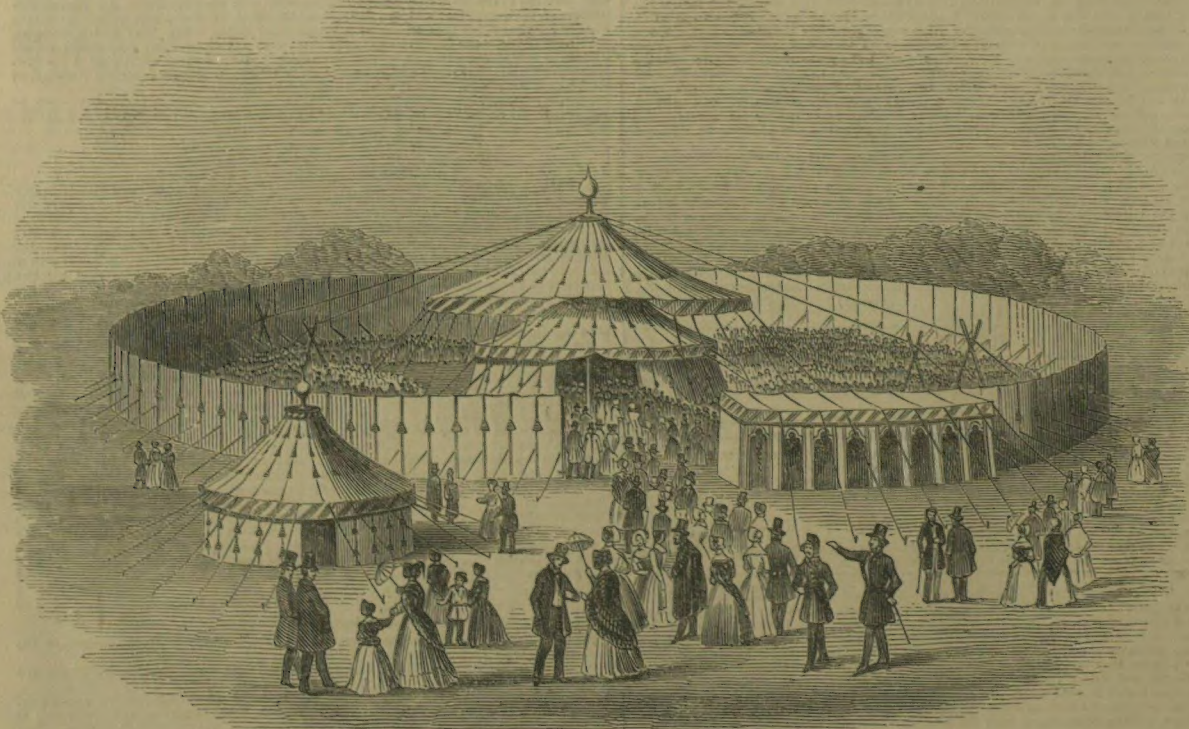
some natives employed by the French as labourers were applied to to erect it. But they said, though they could pitch well enough the sort of tents used by poor men like themselves, they knew nothing of the management of that of the great prince; and when, after several attempts, the French succeeded in erecting it themselves, the Moors would not go near it, or look on what was a trophy of the most bloody defeat their countrymen had ever sustained.

The Parasol (*el d'Alala*), which was planted in front of the tent, was seized by the French soldiers from the midst of the black troops, grouped at the entrance to defend it. It is round in shape, and is supported by a large handle of pine wood, as thick as the staff of a regimental flag. It appears to be of Spanish make, and, from its worn and tattered appearance, must have seen at least seventy summers. But, in spite of its age, it still shows the brilliant remains of its better days. The top of it is amaranth



INTERIOR OF THE TENT

coloured silk, with embroideries in silver gilt, which are admirable both for their elegance and correctness of design; they are arabesques of flowers, remarkable for their lightness and boldness; the inside is green silk, with flowers of gold. The ribs, ten in number, are of gilded wood; the parasol is surmounted by a ball of gilt silver, something like the top of a drum-major's staff. To carry it on horseback would require a strong man, and the post of bearer of the imperial parasol is not one of the least importance in the house of the Sultan of Morocco. In the battle of Isly the post was a fatal one, for the parasol-bearer fell in the attack, his face literally cut in two by a sabre stroke, and his breast pierced by a ball.



SIIDI MOHAMMED'S TENT, CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH.